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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

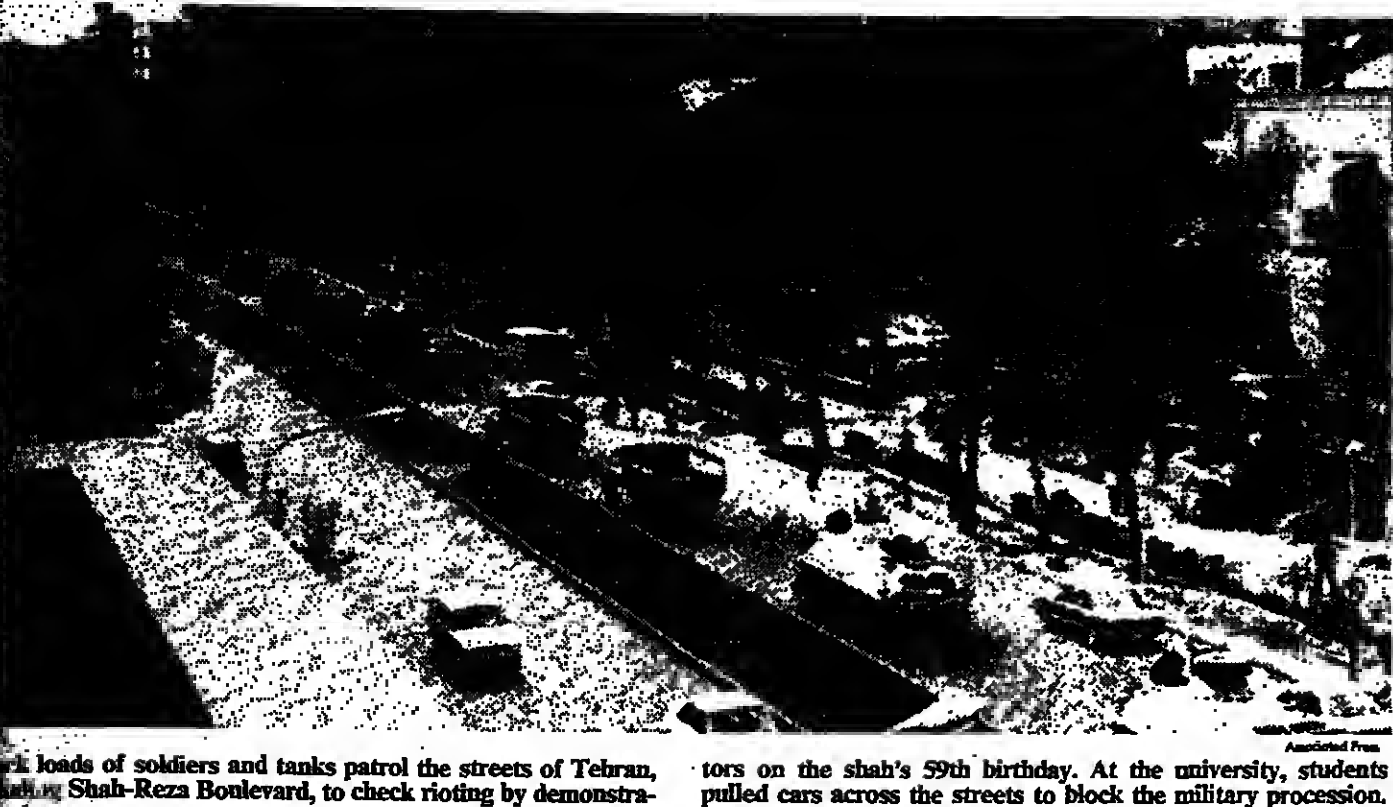
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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1978

Established 1887

Algeria	1.50	Denmark	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50
Argentina	1.50	Egypt	1.50	Greece	1.50	Italy	1.50
Australia	1.50	India	1.50	Japan	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Israel	1.50	South Africa	1.50	Norway	1.50
Canada	1.50	Italy	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Spain	1.50
China	1.50	Japan	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
Cuba	1.50	Kenya	1.50	U.S.	1.50	Thailand	1.50
Czechoslovakia	1.50	Libya	1.50	U.K.	1.50	West Germany	1.50
Dominican Republic	1.50	Madagascar	1.50	USSR	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50
Ecuador	1.50	Mali	1.50				
El Salvador	1.50	Morocco	1.50				
Finland	1.50	Nicaragua	1.50				
France	1.50	Peru	1.50				
Germany	1.50	Poland	1.50				
Ghana	1.50	Portugal	1.50				
Greece	1.50	Romania	1.50				
Guatemala	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50				
Haiti	1.50	Senegal	1.50				
Honduras	1.50	Sierra Leone	1.50				
India	1.50	Singapore	1.50				
Indonesia	1.50	Slovakia	1.50				
Iran	1.50	Slovenia	1.50				
Iraq	1.50	Soviet Union	1.50				
Israel	1.50	Taiwan	1.50				
Italy	1.50	Thailand	1.50				
Japan	1.50	Turkey	1.50				
Kenya	1.50	U.S.	1.50				
Korea	1.50	USSR	1.50				
Libya	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50				
Madagascar	1.50						
Mali	1.50						
Morocco	1.50						
Nicaragua	1.50						
Netherlands	1.50						
Norway	1.50						
Peru	1.50						
Poland	1.50						
Portugal	1.50						
Romania	1.50						
Saudi Arabia	1.50						
Senegal	1.50						
Sierra Leone	1.50						
Singapore	1.50						
Slovakia	1.50						
Slovenia	1.50						
Soviet Union	1.50						
Taiwan	1.50						
Thailand	1.50						
Turkey	1.50						
U.S.	1.50						
USSR	1.50						
Yugoslavia	1.50						

29,768



Police Chief Killed in Provincial Town

Shah's Birthday Marred by Street Rioting

TEHRAN, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Iranian troops fired rubber bullets as they moved through the streets of the capital, where the police chief was killed and the town's martial law administrator critically wounded by a sniper earlier in the day.

Local newspapers reported widespread clashes between the army and anti-shah demonstrators in the towns as well.

In Tehran, some demonstrators were blacked in defiance of official celebrations of the Shah's 59th birthday.

Witnesses said that the attackers mistook the Italian mission for the French Embassy, the target of many written protests against alleged curbs in Paris on Ayatollah Khomeini, an exiled opposition leader.

Slogans also were shouted against U.S. and other Western communities in Iran. Some received threats by telephone and letter.

Opposition groups pressed demands for the freedom of all political prisoners to follow yesterday's release of 1,126 men and women, including many opponents of the regime, to mark the Shah's birthday. More than 300 ordinary convicts were also released.

Employees of the National Iranian Radio and Television, who went on strike last night, blocking out the capital's three channels, resumed work today to cover the birthday celebrations. A spokesman said that the strike would be resumed tomorrow.

Not in Reaction

Mr. Khalil said the discussion over the possible recall of the Egyptian delegation was not in reaction to the West Bank development.

A presidency spokesman said that Mr. Sadat had no comment on the Israeli Cabinet decision.

The top-level Egyptian consultations over the possible recall of the Egyptian delegation appear to have been arranged only earlier today when Mr. Khalil met with Mr. Sadat.

Carter and Vance Criticize Israeli's Settlement Plan

Sadat May Recall Envoys From Washington Talks

U.S. Deeply Concerned By Jerusalem Decision

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat is considering recalling the Egyptian delegation at the Washington peace talks to Cairo for consultations, Premier Mustafa Khalil said today.

He said there was no crisis in the negotiations with Israel. "It is purely routine," he added.

The discussion here about whether to interrupt the talks "is in the light of the draft agreement between Egypt and Israel," Mr. Khalil said. He declined to elaborate. A decision would be announced soon, Mr. Khalil said.

The surprise statement was made as Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman were en route to Washington to resume the talks after four days of consultations with their government.

The Israeli Cabinet decided yesterday to strengthen existing Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan River, before leaving for the United States, conceding this move might make it more difficult to reach agreement with Egypt in the renewed Washington talks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (IHT) — A new strain developed today in U.S. relations with Israel, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance labeling as "very serious" the Israeli Cabinet decision to expand the controversial Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

President Carter, a State Department spokesman said, has communicated the administration's deep concern at the decision.

It was reported that Mr. Begin had sent a message to Mr. Carter yesterday complaining about recent U.S. actions and statements concerning the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Mr. Vance, who has just returned from strategic arms talks in Moscow and has resumed his role as U.S. mediator here in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, issued an unusual and stern statement this morning. It was obvious that U.S. officials consider the Israeli action and the words of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan as having a negative impact on the peace talks.

Mr. Dayan said in Israel: "This is our policy, whether other people like it or not. I think not only are we allowed to go on with it [the settlement expansion] but that we should do it."

Mr. Vance said: "We regard the reported decision taken by the Israeli Cabinet to 'thicken' some of the settlements on the West Bank as a very serious matter and are deeply disturbed by it. We have already communicated with Prime Minister Begin and will refrain from any further comment until we receive his response."

Later, at a briefing, State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter 3d read the Vance statement again. He also said that President Carter "communicated with Prime Minister Begin through normal diplomatic channels... within the last 12 hours."

The State Department spokesman declined to elaborate on Mr. Vance's statement, saying that it "speaks for itself... It speaks to a situation we believe is understood and which we understand. This statement is not issued lightly."

Sources in Israel were quoted as saying that the West Bank settlements decision was taken in part to win support from hardliners in the Cabinet for the peace treaty with Egypt. However, it appeared also to be an effort by the Begin government to demonstrate Israeli independence of action concerning the West Bank.

But it occurs at a time when the probably starting tomorrow, is an effort to find a compromise.

As Mr. M'Bow was speaking, industrial countries responded to the one part of the declaration that they agree with — that rich nations should help poor ones set up new operations — by announcing a \$4 million contribution for the training of newsmen and radio news journalists in Africa, the biggest such contribution Unesco has ever received.

"Journalists, no matter who they are, are not absolutely neutral," Mr. M'Bow told reporters.

He said racism lurks everywhere and must be fought on every front, including the media front. He said (echoing that his own daughter, on a recent trip in France, was asked by customs and border police officers to show her passport although nobody else in her compartment was asked to do so.

Syria, Iraq to Merge Military Commands

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Syria and Iraq, their feud cast aside by common opposition to the Camp David accords, announced plans today for a joint military command.

The move appeared to be a large step toward ending one of the Arab world's longest and most bitter feuds. But Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, winding up three days of reconciliation talks on his first visit to Baghdad since the 1973 Middle East war, stressed that the accord was only the first step.

A joint communiqué released by Iraq's official news agency said that a bilateral committee, including the nations' foreign ministers, defense ministers and military chiefs of staff, was being formed to "prepare a formula for a joint defense pact that will provide the basis for total military unity between both countries."

A Syrian-Iraqi steering committee to oversee military, political, economic and cultural cooperation is also being set up. A preamble said that the reconciliation is a direct result of the September Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

"They are due to... the great dangers looming over the Arab nation in the current period of imperialist-colonial-Zionist alliance, which has become yet more dangerous with the signature of the treacherous accords between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist [Israeli] enemy," the statement said.

"Iraq and Syria confirmed their joint determination to realize a qualitative change in relations between them," the communiqué said.

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr hailed the accords as "a great and important step."

Arab diplomats, studying agreements that could conceivably forge the basis for a headline Arab military front against Israel, cautioned that the fledgling reconciliation is not necessarily final.

"Remember that these two states have been virtually — if quietly — at war," a diplomat said. "All we can say now is that this step could mean everything, or nothing."

Senior Arab diplomats said that there had been no agreement on Iraq's proposal to send army units to the Syrian-Israeli frontier to help consolidate the thaw with the more moderate regime in Damascus.

But the diplomats said it was agreed in principle that a small token force would be dispatched "to slowly make a dent in the distrust between the two countries," a diplomat said.

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi — who was one of several Arab leaders who had unsuccessfully tried to heal the 12-year feud between the rival Baath Socialist regimes in Iraq and Syria — sent twin telegrams to the two leaders saying "the whole Arab world salutes your meeting."

But Col. Qadhafi stressed that what sparked hope among the Arabs was not so much the first step toward a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement — key to (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Dollar Drops; U.S. Deficit Up

LONDON, Oct. 26 (IHT) — The dollar, which is not worth enough to even buy a cup of coffee in West Germany now, continued to plunge on heavy turnover today, again reaching record lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies.

Meanwhile, U.S. exports hit a record last month to hold the U.S. trade deficit to \$1.69 billion, the third lowest of the year, Washington reported. After the announcement, foreign exchange dealers said the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the market, "aggressively" bidding for dollars.

See stories: Page 9.

In Talks With Russians U.S. Presses for Limit On Warheads per Missile

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — As a final element in the strategic arms limitation treaty, the United States is pressing the Soviet Union to agree to limit the number of warheads carried by any individual intercontinental ballistic missile, according to informed sources.

Both countries have already agreed to limit to 1,200 the number of submarine- and land-based ICBMs that are able to carry more than one independently targeted warhead.

Limit of 10 to 14

In addition, they are pressing for a limit, said to be 10 to 14, on the number of warheads that can be placed on any one ICBM.

Although this is one of the items on which final agreement has yet to be reached, U.S. officials do not see it as one of those now holding up conclusion of the SALT-2 negotiations.

Without a limit on warheads, the United States has a great deal to lose in any race that might develop. The Soviet land-based missiles for the most part can carry much larger payloads than the smaller U.S. ICBMs. This advantage would allow the Russians to add greater numbers of warheads to their missiles if they so desired.

For example, the Russians currently are deploying a missile, the SS-18, that reportedly has five to eight independently targeted warheads. It replaces an older missile that had only three.

Because of the large size of the SS-18 rocket engine, it could be modified in the future to carry 20, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

Unesco Head Backs Media-Control Draft

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, today defended a much-criticized draft declaration on the mass media and said that an emotional news conference that reporters can be completely neutral.

The declaration sanctions government control of the press, radio and television in behalf of peace and human brotherhood. In his policy speech to the 146-nation Unesco general conference, Mr. M'Bow said the declaration has been misunderstood or purposely twisted.

"How is it conceivable," asked Mr. M'Bow, of Senegal, "that organs of information, the essential instruments of communication among all the individuals of this planet, can hold back from this gigantic effort to promote a new spirit in the relations among men?"

The United States and other Western countries have replied that it is not the mission of the press to embark on crusades and even less the mission of governments to see that it does so.

Sensationalism

The Soviet Union, supported by several Third World countries, replies that this very lack of government supervision has permitted the media, particularly the Western news agencies, to distort and sensationalize news about Third World countries.

A committee of the Unesco conference will take up the declaration Nov. 16. But a subcommittee will work behind the scenes meantime.

Alfred Davidson, a lawyer and an official of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO), said that "it may be unfair," and that his group intends to discuss form No. 3966 at a scheduled meeting.

U.S. officials declined to say how many Americans refuse to complete form No. 3966, or how many expatriates fail to file U.S. tax returns, or how many Americans overseas are being sought by the IRS.

Those who fill in the form but have not filed U.S. tax returns recently are pursued. Their identities are sent to embassy offices in the cities where they reside and an IRS agent seeks compliance.

Possible Violation

A U.S. tax lawyer in Paris noted that, besides its misrepresentation, an objection to form No. 3966 may be that one government agency — the passport office of the State Department — is soliciting information for another agency, the IRS.

"Perhaps if the passport office submits a name to the IRS, this could be violation of the Privacy Act," he said.

U.S. officials defended form No. 3966 as a service. "On occasion people are vocal about not wanting to fill it in," said Mr. Reid, who issues about 5,000 new passports each year, "but sometimes they welcome it."

There are an estimated 2 million Americans residing overseas. With U.S. military personnel and children excluded, it is estimated that 400,000 tax returns might be expected from overseas residents. An official of the AARO believes that the actual number of returns filed is less than half that number.

UN Jurists Question Russians on Rights

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (AP) — The United Nations cross-examined for the first time in a public United Nations hearing on its human rights practices, asserted today that the Soviet system protects individual freedoms to a "qualitatively second level."

Responding to a barrage of questions by jurists in the UN Human Rights Committee, two Soviet representatives took turns in summarizing comments that some practices may not be compatible with accepted standards of international law.

In their two-hour reply, they said that:

All Soviet citizens have the right to freely express their opinion, holding such "which may not coincide with the Communist line."

The Jewish minority has the full rights as all other Soviet citizens.

There has "never been any in which a healthy person has been interned in a psychiatric hospital; this is absolutely impossible."

"Most" Soviet citizens who did not exit visas have left the Soviet Union, and we are not sorry it is this. There has been an "significant" number of refusals to exit visas and other reasons. One of the jurists voiced any criticism but couched their questions in careful terms such as "understand that dietary regimes are an important role in the treatment of prisoners in the Soviet Union" or "Is it legal to organize a union?"

Questions that were left unanswered included several about the state security organs against individuals and the death sentences. The penalty, Ambassador Sudarin said, was an "exceptional measure."

sure used only for very severe crimes."

Among those, he explained, were "terrorist acts, banditry, murder and gang rape."

"It seems to us that there can hardly be any objections to the justification and correctness" of resorting to capital punishment for these crimes, he said.

Living and sanitary conditions of convicts and inmates of labor camps were "in keeping with hygiene and health standards" and the maximum length of solitary confinement, imposed for "bad behavior," was one year, he said.

To a question about the possibility of forming other political parties, the Soviet representative retorted that the "Soviet people are perfectly happy with the existence of a single-party system."

"Construction of Communism" was the ultimate aim of Socialist society and it was "normal that the

conduct of each individual must conform with the overall goal. There is no contradiction with the covenant."

Religious freedom was fully guaranteed in the Soviet Union, he insisted, with 20,000 churches available for a "relatively low number of believers." Soviet law also provided that "any opinion may be expressed by any Soviet citizen in the press."

British committee member Sir Vincent Evans thanked the Russians for giving "detailed answers to many questions" and Christian Tomuschat, a Bonn University jurist, spoke of the beginning of a "constructive dialogue."

Privately, Western experts said they were not discouraged by the general terms of most answers. They said they expected the hearing to help increase Soviet concern about world opinion regarding its human rights practices.

Without a limit on warheads, the United States has a great deal to lose in any race that might develop. The Soviet land-based missiles for the most part can carry much larger payloads than the smaller U.S. ICBMs. This advantage would allow the Russians to add greater numbers of warheads to their missiles if they so desired.

For example, the Russians currently are deploying a missile, the SS-18, that reportedly has five to eight independently targeted warheads. It replaces an older missile that had only three.

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Overseas U.S. Passport Applicants Being Queried on Taxes

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT) — Americans residing abroad who apply for passport renewals are being asked to fill out a form stating the last year in which they filed U.S. tax returns. And although filling out the form is voluntary, it is presented as if were mandatory.

What happens if a passport applicant decides not to fill out the IRS form?

"It has no effect on the issuance of a passport," according to Roman Klimkiewicz, the Internal Revenue Service representative in Paris. He noted, however, that the names of those who refuse are sent to the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, and that they are subsequently contacted by the IRS.

Americans overseas are just beginning to discover the existence of form No. 3966 since they renew their passports only once every five years.

"It didn't seem obvious at all that it [the form] was voluntary," said Sarah Zarmati, an American residing in Paris, after she recently went to the embassy to renew her passport.

Voluntary Compliance

Mr. Klimkiewicz said that form No. 3966 is designed "to secure voluntary compliance" with the U.S. tax code.

The problem with the form is that, while it is not obligatory, it is not presented as such. There is nothing on the form to tell the passport applicant that filling it out is optional, and U.S. consuls apparently do not explain that it is voluntary.

Voluntary IRS Form Presented As Though It Were Mandatory

"People don't have to fill it out," said Jim Reid, U.S. consul in Paris, "but we don't advise them of that. We give them no guidance on it."

Form No. 3966, which first was issued in 1974 but was temporarily suspended for seven months in 1976 apparently because of a conflict with the 1974 Privacy Act, asks Americans residing abroad to state name, address, employer and the date of the last year for which they filed a U.S. tax return. The back of the form advises that a U.S. citizen must "supply information required by the Internal Revenue Service."

Additional Form

The passport applicant, however, is issued an additional form, entitled Publication 876, which is a notification of the Privacy Act. It states that government officials must inform citizens whether a requested disclosure of information is mandatory.

Apparently, passport applicants are not receiving that piece of information. The IRS form is being presented to them without benefit of its optional nature. And those who are aware that it is not mandatory and refuse to fill out the form — or who opt not to fill it out for any other reason — apparently are not told that their names are being sent to the IRS office in Washington.

Alfred Davidson, a lawyer and an official of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO), said that "it may be unfair," and that his group intends to discuss form No. 3966 at a scheduled meeting.

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2 Women Killed On Annapurna

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Two members of a 13-member all-female team climbing Annapurna in the Himalayas have been killed in an accident on the slopes, a spokesman for the group reported today.

Colin Miller, a U.S. contact for the climbing party, said that the victims were Vera Watson, 46, of Stanford, Calif., and Alisoo Chadwick-Onyskiewicz, 36, of Leeds, England.

Mr. Miller said that the accident occurred Oct. 17, two days after Irene Miller and Vera Komarkova became the first women to reach the summit.

Reportedly Took \$332,000 Bribe

Egyptian Named in Westinghouse Case

By Jim Hoagland
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — An Egyptian electrical engineer who became one of two deputy premiers in President Anwar Sadat's government is the individual named in secret court documents as allegedly having taken \$332,000 in bribes from Westinghouse Electric Corp., the Washington Post learned yesterday.

Ahmed Sulhan Ismail, Egypt's deputy premier for production until Mr. Sadat dropped him in a reorganization of his Cabinet this month, is alleged in the documents to have received the money in return for awarding \$30 million in contracts to Westinghouse to supply electricity plants to Egypt.

Citing "foreign policy considerations," Justice Department spokesmen and the company have refused to name the foreign official accused in the bribery case against Westinghouse, which is being prosecuted in district court here. The State Department, which concurred in the Justice Department's decision to keep the name secret, declined comment.

The prosecution comes as Egypt and Israel are in the final stages of

negotiating in Washington a peace treaty to end 30 years of warfare. President Carter, who helped to get the two nations' accord on terms for the treaty at the Camp David summit, has been involved in these final talks.

Westinghouse had agreed to plead guilty to making false statements to U.S. agencies financing the construction projects. But U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker refused to accept the plea bargain, leaving the outcome of the prosecution unclear.

In Confidence

Judge Parker had objected initially to the secrecy about the country and individual involved, so the firm gave him the details in confidence. After studying the secret data, he rejected the agreement, although he did not specifically cite the failure to disclose as his reason.

The disclosure of the allegations against Mr. Ismail, who was one of Mr. Sadat's top civil servants, was made less than a week after the Egyptian leader surprised political observers in Cairo and Washington by dropping from his government Ashraf Marwan, one of his most trusted advisers.

Mr. Marwan, who headed the billion-dollar Arab Arms Industrial Organization and who has had exceptionally close ties to Mr. Sadat and to Saudi Arabia's royal family, was singled out for comment in a highly unusual Cairo newspaper article that brought to light charges of corruption in the government. Such charges have frequently been leveled at Mr. Marwan in non-Egyptian newspapers and by Egyptian newspapers and by Egyptian leaders in conversation, but Mr. Sadat always ignored them.

It could not be determined yesterday if the United States had warned Mr. Sadat of Westinghouse's allegations that Mr. Ismail, who was also minister for electricity and energy in the Cabinet, had taken two secret payments from the company, which has been market-

ing gas turbine generators for producing electricity in Egypt.

Justice Department officials informed the State Department of the investigation involving Westinghouse several months ago and consulted again with the State Department when the identity of the foreign official became an issue in the last few weeks, Justice Department spokesman Terry Adamson said yesterday. He noted that disclosure of the name was not necessary to the prosecution.

The White House was not involved and Attorney General Griffin Bell was informed of the case only after the decision had been reached at lower levels in the Justice Department, Mr. Adamson said. Another source suggested that timing, the country and the title of the individual involved, rather than his identity, had provoked the concern at the Justice Department over disclosure.

But in several overseas bribery cases that have come to the U.S. courts or into public view since 1975, the State Department has sought to shield the names of foreign officials allegedly involved in taking bribes from multinational corporations in return for awarding contracts.

Most of the cases that have come to the courts have involved charges against the corporations for making false statements to U.S. regulatory agencies or to stockholders. The foreign officials, outside the reach of U.S. law, have not been prosecuted.

Many of these officials are reported to have received payments much larger than the amount allegedly given Mr. Ismail.

Judge Parker's angry reaction to the secrecy and the handling of the Westinghouse case upset what had been a carefully worked out plea-bargaining arrangement under which Westinghouse was to pay \$300,000 fine and to plead guilty to charges of making false statements on foreign payments.



IT ALL GOES DOWNHILL FROM HERE — This is not a used-trailer lot spread out under the panorama of the Swiss Alps near Fims. It is merely the first of many encampments being set up by winter-sports lovers for apres-ski lodging during the coming season.

U.S. Presses Warhead-per-Missile Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

30 or even 40 warheads, smaller than the five to eight it now carries but still powerful, U.S. defense experts say.

U.S. critics of the SALT-2 talks have already questioned the draft agreement because it calls for equal numbers of missiles capable of carrying multiple warheads, even though the Russians' missiles can carry heavier payloads.

The United States, on the other hand, has a slight advantage over the Russians in numbers of ICBM warheads, and that advantage is scheduled to grow as the Trident sub-based missile, with its eight to 10 warheads, comes into the force to replace the Polaris and some land-based ICBMs that have three or fewer warheads.

Currently, for example, the United

States has about 4,500 land- and submarine-based ICBM warheads, while the Russians reportedly have a somewhat smaller number.

8,700 U.S. Warheads

In the 1980s, however, the U.S. ICBM warhead total — given limitations in the new treaty on the numbers of missiles — is programmed to climb to about 8,700 while the Soviet figure — under the same missile limitations — would be at about 7,000.

The warhead limitation reportedly now under discussion with the Russians would freeze each side to the number of warheads already deployed on each of the present missile systems. This would give the United States an advantage to match the Russians' advantage in payload.

Along with maintaining a U.S. numerical advantage in warheads, the warhead limitation could help the proposed "shell-game" strategy for keeping the U.S. land-based ICBMs from being vulnerable to a Soviet first strike.

Under that concept, mobile U.S. ICBMs would travel among 10 or more silos each so that Soviet planners wouldn't know which silo to destroy.

However, if the Russians could keep adding warheads to their missiles, the United States would have to keep adding missile silos to keep ahead.

Limit Sought

Along with a limit keeping currently-deployed missiles to their present numbers of warheads, the United States is also seeking to limit the number of warheads that can be put on the one new land-based ICBM system that each side is being permitted to develop.

U.S. nuclear scientists at work on the proposed MX land-based ICBM have explored the possibility of putting up to 19 warheads on a single missile. Although current planning does not call for that many warheads to be on any final MX design, scientists believe that with some technological advances, even more than 19 warheads would not be impossible in the future. The Russians, they fear, are not far behind.

Continuous technological advancement, both in the accuracy of long-range missiles and in the amount of nuclear materials needed for given levels of explosive power, have already enabled both the Soviet Union and the United States to make their warheads smaller and smaller.

Thus, although the warhead limitation has had almost no publicity in the current discussions, Carter aides see it as one of the more significant elements in the negotiations — if agreement can be reached.

London Times

Calls Brezhnev's

Health Unsure

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The health of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has become so uncertain that Western observers believe that he is no longer capable of serious negotiations, the London Times reported today.

The newspaper said that this was one reason why the final stages of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States were proving difficult.

Correspondent Charles Douglas-Horne wrote: "The Americans recognize that, while the Soviet leader is still able to stick closely to a brief, if the brief is on the table in front of him, he is virtually unable now to deviate from it, or show any spontaneous flexibility."

Mr. Brezhnev's health has been the subject of speculation in the West for several months. Mr. Douglas-Horne wrote that Mr. Brezhnev "has considerable difficulty with his speech and there are apparently symptoms of some cardiovascular weakness as well." He said that Western observers seem confident that the Soviet leader is not suffering from cancer.

Jenkins to Meet Schmidt

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (AP) — President Roy Jenkins of the European Economic Community Commission will meet in Bonn tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks that will include the proposed European monetary system, the commission announced today.

2 Romanian Sailors Keep Mum

After Swim to Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two Romanian seamen granted political asylum in the United States were reported in good spirits yesterday but wary about publicizing their perilous swim to freedom.

"They're happy about getting asylum, but they're a little apprehensive," said a spokeswoman at the U.S. Public Health Hospital on Staten Island, where Ion Bucica and Eugene Nicolae were taken after coming ashore early Tuesday morning. "They want to wait a while before they talk."

Officials said that Mr. Bucica, 33, and Mr. Nicolae, 24, may be concerned that their comments could endanger relatives in Romania. Mr. Nicolae is single. Mr. Bucica is married and has two children.

The seamen were still undergoing tests yesterday and were expected to be hospitalized a few more days. Both were treated for exposure after diving off a fishing trawler and swimming for hours through the chilly waters of New York Harbor before dawn Tuesday.

Body Is Political Force

S. African Church Rejects Multiracial Central Synod

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The white wing of the Dutch Reformed Church, a body with far-reaching influence in Afrikaner politics, has re-affirmed its opposition to fundamental racial reform by rejecting a proposal that would have created a central governing synod for the white and nonwhite branches of the church.

The decision, made at a meeting yesterday in Bloemfontein, is expected to lead to a break between the white church and its three "sister" churches, ministering to blacks, Indians and people of mixed race. The three nonwhite churches have indicated that they are ready to unite on their own, severing links with the white body that go back 150 years.

The rejection of a single synod, by an overwhelming vote, will also have political repercussions, since it places the church in clear opposition to reformers in the ruling National Party who favor scrapping of apartheid. The church, known among its critics as "the National Party at prayer," claims 1.5 million white members, including two of every three adult Afrikaners.

Dancing Demanded

The current meeting, a synod, has produced a formal denunciation of disco-dancing as ungodly and an incident in which a minister, questioning about the deaths of black political detainees was shouted down by other delegates.

On the reform side, the synod voted in favor of equal pay for equal work, regardless of race, and asked the government to lift a ban on church buildings for blacks in white areas.

The political implications of a central synod made up of one of the principal arguments when the issue was debated. The leader of the conservative faction in the church, J.D. (Kees) Vorster, a brother of former Prime Minister John Vorster, described moves toward integration of the four churches as "a monstrosity" and "unbiblical."

Mr. Vorster, moderator of the church in Cape Province, previously accused the white theologian who sponsored the move, Willem Jonker of the University of Stellenbosch, as "disloyal." In the debate yesterday, at least one minister charged that the initiative for the move came from abroad and was subversive because it aimed at "brainwashing" South Africans on racial matters.

Origin of Proposal

The proposal for a unified ruling body originated with the Federal Council of the four churches, an advisory body, which proposed that it be replaced with a central synod that would have the final say in matters of church policy and law. Although the council envisaged the four churches remaining organizationally distinct, opponents of the move insisted that it would eventually lead to integrated congregations.

A minister who supported the move, J.D. Hartingh, described it as a step toward closer relations between racial groups. "It is only a

UN Panel Urges

Full Sanctions

On South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP) — The UN Council for Namibia, in a report released today, called for full economic sanctions to punish South Africa for withholding permission for UN supervision of pre-independence elections in Namibia, or South-West Africa.

The council, an arm of the General Assembly, asked the assembly to recommend that the Security Council urgently convene to adopt full economic sanctions against South Africa, including a trade and oil embargo, as well as an arms embargo.

Spokesman Rudolf Staudhar, reading reporters passages from the report, said the Council for Namibia had adopted it at a private meeting yesterday.

It was the council's reaction to last week's agreement between five Western countries and South Africa, in which Pretoria agreed to talk about letting the UN supervise a pre-independence election to choose a constitution-drafting assembly in Namibia next spring as envisioned in a report by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. But they could not stop its plans for an unsupervised election of leaders scheduled there Dec. 4-8.

2 Romanian Sailors Keep Mum

After Swim to Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two Romanian seamen granted political asylum in the United States were reported in good spirits yesterday but wary about publicizing their perilous swim to freedom.

"They're happy about getting asylum, but they're a little apprehensive," said a spokeswoman at the U.S. Public Health Hospital on Staten Island, where Ion Bucica and Eugene Nicolae were taken after coming ashore early Tuesday morning. "They want to wait a while before they talk."

Officials said that Mr. Bucica, 33, and Mr. Nicolae, 24, may be concerned that their comments could endanger relatives in Romania. Mr. Nicolae is single. Mr. Bucica is married and has two children.

The seamen were still undergoing tests yesterday and were expected to be hospitalized a few more days. Both were treated for exposure after diving off a fishing trawler and swimming for hours through the chilly waters of New York Harbor before dawn Tuesday.

frightened man who is not prepared to talk to somebody else," he said.

Other backers argued that rejection would isolate the white church, cutting it off from its missionary work among nonwhites. "The soul of the church will be affected, its character will be lost if her missionary arm is cut off," Mr. Jonker said.

The church has provided the theological basis for apartheid by recourse to obscure sections of the Old Testament that it interprets as requiring racial segregation. At the same time, it has proselytized vigorously among nonwhites, building up a membership in its nonwhite wings of more than 1.3 million.

Methodists Urge End to Bias

EAST LONDON, South Africa, Oct. 26 (AP) — The Methodist Church of Southern Africa yesterday called for the total scrapping of apartheid and the adoption of one man, one vote for all South Africans.

The church conference urged "full and equal political rights for all, colored, African, Indian and white citizens of 18 years and over to elect and to be elected to public office."

2 West Berlin

Policemen Get

Carried Away

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two members of a West Berlin anti-terrorist police unit, in full uniform and carrying machine pistols, wound up in East Germany on a Hamburg-bound train.

City officials said they had been part of a special search team called out on a tip that a terrorist had been aboard the train, and they had not gotten off before the train started over the border.

The tip, rumored to have involved a terrorist suspect Christian Klar, 26, was unfruitful, said West Berlin spokesman Peter Soetje.

He said the two policemen were members of a special unit that had stormed aboard the train at Spandau, its last stop before leaving West Berlin en route to Hamburg. All other members of the unit got off before the train began moving, he said. Negotiations were under way to get the two men returned to West Berlin, Mr. Soetje said.

Media Draft

Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

Agence France-Presse [the French news agency] is an organization of the state."

[Agence France-Presse, an independent news agency, is not under control of the French government although some of its financial support comes from the government officials of the agency in Paris pointed out.]

A British correspondent se journalists are not diplomats. M. M'Bow replied that the draft "would not suppress the freedom of the press."

Mr. M'Bow noted, "This declaration is up to the delegations. I hope they can come to a broad agreement."

He denied that tensions at the conference between Israel and the Arab states are inevitable, and his speech opening the general debate, he inserted conciliatory comments that were not in his prepared text.

Israeli Question

He said that before the conference opened, some news organizations "had decided that the problems taken up by this organization are conflicts and considered this question [of Israel] would be a confrontation. But it is not a matter of inciting any kind of tension."

Mr. M'Bow released to the conference two documents on reports of UN-appointed experts on education for Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories and archaeological digs in Jerusalem which the Arab had said are ruining their monuments and culture.

These two matters resulted in 1974 in Israel being condemned by UNesco and banned from regional UNesco activities. They will be taken up in committee meetings beginning Nov. 13.

U.S. Pays Unesco Dues

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (AP) — The United States finally paid all its back dues to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after falling behind almost four years ago in dispute over Unesco's treatment of Israel.

The Unesco liaison office in Washington said yesterday that the agency headquarters in Paris, the United States handed over \$37,075.15 Monday in payment of all its 1974 dues and the balance of 1977 dues.

The United States was displaced when Unesco's general conference in 1974 voted down Israel's application for membership in the agency's European regional group.

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\$12 Billion Price Tag Seen**Carter's Wage Insurance Could Backfire on Budget**

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — President Carter's proposal to offer workers a tax rebate as "wage insurance" against rapidly rising prices represents a double departure from traditional government inflation-fighting techniques.

The plan marks the first time a government has offered workers a check. And under this plan, the government could end up increasing rather than cutting the budget deficit to combat inflation.

Although policy-makers expressed hope yesterday that inflation would fall off to the point where the rebate would not be needed, internal administration estimates show the plan could cost as much as \$12 billion — if prices go through the roof.

The extra rebates would not be troublesome because the government would want to offset them with a tax cut anyway.

With inflation and economic sluggishness occurring simultaneously, tax cuts in recent years have been designed to cope with both problems. The tax cut Congress just voted was both to offset inflation and stave off recession.

If anything, administration planners say, the wage-insurance rebate could serve as a kind of "automatic economic stabilizer," to offset losses in real income stemming from major inflationary shocks.

What is troubling officials now is how to structure the tax-rebate plan. The proposal was added to the anti-inflation package only a few days ago, as a last-minute sweetener for labor. There was no time to iron out details.

The way the plan is drafted could make a major difference — both in how much the rebate will cost and in how effective it will be in protecting workers against rapid inflation.

Eligibility Question

For example, there is the question of just which workers will be eligible. The administration's white paper late Tuesday indicated broadly that the rebate would apply to any group of workers that adheres to the wage guideline. But policy-makers have yet to decide whether they also want to include workers who are exempt from the wage standard — low-wage workers, union members under existing contracts and the self-employed.

Planners say those decisions alone could alter the estimated cost of the rebate program by as much as 30 percent. On a tab of, say, \$4 billion or more, that could make a big difference.

Another question concerns the "cap" on overall benefits. The administration said vaguely Tuesday night it probably would seek to limit the rebate to "some reasonable" amount. But it did not specify what.

Policy-makers now are considering trimming the rebate to a percentage of each worker's Social Security wage base, rather than total wages — a move that still would cover most workers, but would leave higher-income earners unprotected.

There is also the possibility that the White House will propose a dollar limit of some sort — say, 2 percent of a worker's total wages, up to a maximum of \$50 or \$100. Decisions are expected by January.



INFLATION FIGHTER — President Carter introduces Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, to reporters Wednesday as head of the president's anti-inflation drive.

Opponent Ally Pulls Out Of Nicaragua Mediation

MANAGUA, Oct. 26 (UPI) — An opposition group allied with the leftist Sandinista Liberation Front has walked out of internationally sponsored mediation talks, sparking fears of renewed civil war in Nicaragua.

"We have pulled out because we realized that the mediation team was trying to force us to accept a political program that did not entirely entail the ouster of (President Anastasio) Somoza, and this we cannot accept," Miguel D'Escoto, a Roman Catholic priest, said.

Mr. D'Escoto, a Nicaraguan Maryknoll who is one of the leaders of the opposition group known as The Twelve, said from his hiding place that the mediation panel was stalling.

"What I think the mediation group was trying to do," he said, "was to gain time in order to allow Somoza to exit with pride and allow some kind of continuation of the Somoza program, or at least impose on Nicaragua a docile government to the United States' liking."

The Twelve, consisting of priests, intellectuals, lawyers and businessmen, last October formed an alliance with the Sandinistas in opposition to Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled the nation for more than four decades.

The Sandinista guerrillas led a two-week uprising in September that was crushed by Gen. Somoza's National Guard. The mediation panel has been attempting to negotiate a solution to the civil crisis. The Twelve also withdrew from

the Broad Opposition Front, another opposition group representing 16 dissident organizations. Political observers said that the pullout amounted to a serious split of opposition forces.

A foreign church leader close to The Twelve said that the split could herald the collapse of the mediation process and a new round of civil war because the guerrillas are fed up with the negotiations.

"To me it looks pretty bad, like the guerrillas or their representatives are mad and disappointed at how the talks are going," the church official said.

Other sources close to The Twelve indicated that the pullout could mean that the guerrillas are free to act.

"The Sandinistas have waited patiently for concrete results from the talks but it looks like nothing is going to happen," a source said. "And really, there can be no peace until Somoza falls."

Mr. D'Escoto said that The Twelve originally had put high hopes on the mediation effort because mediators had assured them that ways to oust Mr. Somoza were being sought.

But he said that the mediators, including William Bowdler of the United States and diplomats from Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, "probably realized that Somoza is a very stubborn man who would not be budged and they realized that they did not have the clout that they had assured us of having."

Election of Polish Pope Seen Helpful**Vatican, E. Europe Ties May Open Up**

By David Binder

WARSAW, Oct. 26 (WP) — The election of a pope from an East European country has stirred a wave of speculation here about the future relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist governments in the region.

But, if the initial response in Poland to the election of John Paul II, the former cardinal of Cracow, is any guide, there is reason to expect that those relationships will evolve smoothly rather than sporadically or cumulatively in confrontation.

The immediate response by Cabinet ministers of the Communist government in this capital has been extremely cordial. Within minutes after the news of the election of the pope had reached Warsaw, Kazimierz Kaskol, minister of religious affairs, said that the event "gives well understandable satisfaction to every single Pole."

Then Jozef Cyrtek, the deputy foreign minister, said that the new pope, as a Pole, "knows what war is and what is the price of peace and progress, and will continue consolidating peaceful coexistence of states."

A little later, both men said that the new pope would be welcome in his native land next May on the 900th anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Stanislaw, the patron saint of Cracow, an event that he would have presided over anyway as cardinal of Poland's medieval capital.

"Of course he can come," said Mr. Cyrtek.

In private some Polish Communists and some Polish Catholics

have indicated that they are concerned that a visit by a pontiff who is also a Pole could provoke demonstrations on his behalf that might get out of hand.

"Don't forget that we Poles are the only nation in East Europe to have overthrown two governments since World War II," said a government official. He was referring to the 1956 riots that ended the government of Polish Communists subservient to Moscow and substituted a national Communist, Wladyslaw Gomulka, and also to the 1970 riots that brought down Mr. Gomulka.

Since then there have been riots against the authorities sparked mainly by food price increases, which have threatened the stability of the rule of Edward Gierk, the popular figure who succeeded Mr. Gomulka as party chief.

However, for more than 20 years, the Catholic hierarchy has generally supported the Communist government on critical issues and has refrained from exploiting the tensions that have swelled into rioting.

In a situation unique in Eastern Europe, the church, which commands the allegiance of perhaps 90 percent of the population of 33 million, has gradually achieved a position in which it shares authority with the Communist government. It is not a matter of equal shares, Polish officials say, but rather an acknowledgment by the Communist administration that there are occasions when the government depends upon the support of the church and therefore must accommodate it.

Practical Experience

John Paul II has been intimately involved in this process, and there is probably no church dignitary in Europe, with the exception of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the Polish primate, who has more practical experience in dealing with Communist officialdom.

"He is tough, but he is flexible," said a Communist official who has negotiated with the pope on several occasions.

3 GIs Escape Jail in Germany

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 26 (AP) — Three U.S. soldiers, in pretrial confinement on charges including murder and the theft of explosives, escaped yesterday from a military stockade, the U.S. Army's European Headquarters reported today.

The prisoners were identified as Pfc. Charles Jones, 20; David Lounsbury, 19, and John Harbison, 19.

Pfc. Jones and Pfc. Lounsbury are charged with theft of explosives and Pfc. Harbison with the murder of a German woman.

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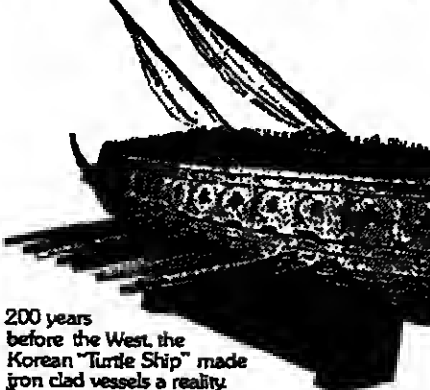
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Peace Policy Support

Egypt Gains in Bid to Get Saudi Approval for Sadat

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — After an anxious month of intensive negotiations and high-level consultations, Egypt has gained some ground in its campaign to win at least tacit acceptance by Saudi Arabia of President Anwar Sadat's peace policy.

The Saudis, whose opinion matters more to Mr. Sadat than those of all his Arab opponents together, have, as usual, said little in public. But a series of clues and signals has led government officials and experienced observers here to believe that the Saudis will continue their economic assistance to Egypt and restrain other Arab states who are trying to organize an anti-Sadat campaign.

Egypt is still hoping for a forthright statement of Saudi support and cooperation in implementing the Camp David accords, but does not expect to get it, at least

Yamani in Venezuela

CARACAS, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani arrived yesterday for a brief visit with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, a government spokesman said.

not for some time, according to sources at the Foreign Ministry. What the Egyptians do expect is that the Saudis will refrain from undercutting them, continue most of their financial assistance and wait to see what happens on the Palestinian question before making any substantive moves.

Khaled-Carter Lunch

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled, who is convalescing in the United States from open-heart surgery, is scheduled to lunch with President Carter tomorrow in Washington, and Mr. Carter is considered certain to urge him to look with favor upon Mr. Sadat's peace efforts, including the treaty being negotiated with Israel.

The first major test of Saudi Arabia's role is expected to occur at an Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Nov. 2. After some temporizing, the Saudis have decided to attend, knowing that the host country, Iraq, along with Syria, Algeria and other Arab hardliners will be calling for united action against Egypt. Egypt expects Saudi Arabia's traditional caution and its desire to steer a middle course to prevail over the denunciations from Mr. Sadat's foes.

Saudi Arabia's multibillion-dollar economic aid to Egypt and its enormous religious and political

influence among the Arabs make it the only Arab country capable of inflicting any real damage on Egypt — and, conversely, the only one whose support for Mr. Sadat might induce some others to support his policies. As one Egyptian Foreign Ministry official put it today, "We're not talking about Yemen or Djibouti. The Saudis are a real player in this game."

Mr. Sadat knew, when the Camp David accords were signed a month ago, that they would make Saudi Arabia uncomfortable because they did not resolve the Palestinian issue or commit Israel to returning East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Not a 'Final Formula'

The Saudis waited only two days before putting out a statement saying that the Camp David accords "could not be considered an acceptable final formula for peace" because of what they left out.

That was widely hailed by Sadat's most vocal opponents as Saudi rejection of the accords, but as usual with Saudi Arabia it was not quite that simple.

The Camp David accords were not offered as a "final formula for peace," the Egyptians pointed out. Moreover, the Saudi statement also said that the kingdom "does not give itself the right to interfere in the private affairs of any Arab

country or argue its right in restoring its occupied lands by the means of armed struggle or peaceful endeavors, so long as it does not run contrary to higher Arab interests."

This also stopped short of a Saudi commitment either way. Within a few days of that statement, Mr. Sadat began dispatching emissaries to the Saudi rulers to try to sell the Egyptian view, which was that the Camp David accords provided a format by which the questions of the occupied territories and Palestinian rights could be honorably resolved, and that they were not a sellout of the Arabs.

'More Understanding'

The latest of those missions was conducted last weekend by Sayed Marei, speaker of the Egyptian Parliament. Mr. Marei, who met for more than two hours with Crown Prince Fahd, said he found the Saudis "more understanding in all respects" about the peace negotiations. He declined to elaborate, beyond saying that questions about the future of East Jerusalem were of greatest concern to the Saudis.

The day before, Cairo newspapers reported prominently the publication of an editorial in the Saudi newspaper Okaz that took a prag-

matic, if not enthusiastic, view of the Camp David accords. Recalling that all the Arabs, at the Rabat summit conference in 1974, had approved a policy of trading peace with Israel for occupied lands, the editorial said the Camp David summit "represents an important stage in Arab history, which should be recognized as an established fact that will govern the nature of relations in the Middle East."

At the same time, a U.S. congressman, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., who came here after visiting Saudi Arabia, reported that he was convinced that the Saudis' good relations with the United States and their desire to keep a moderate government in power in Egypt would lead them to give Mr. Sadat at least their tacit support.

Bits and Pieces

None of these reports is definitive by itself. But diplomatic analysts here say that when added to other bits and pieces — for example, a report last week by Saudi Arabia's finance minister that aid would continue, and the decision by the Saudis to allow Moslem Israelis to make the pilgrimage to Mecca for the first time — they show which way Saudi Arabia is leaning.

The issue is not settled, however. For one thing, the Saudis are withholding payment for the 50 F-5 combat jets that Egypt expects to receive from the United States beginning this month. Some observers think the Saudis may use the plane deal as a lever to keep the pressure on Mr. Sadat as he negotiates over the future of the occupied territories.

In addition, the startling apparent reconciliation between Syria and Iraq may have altered the picture. The Saudis seek good relations with both those countries. If Syria and Iraq can now work together, after years of hostility, to make a deal against Mr. Sadat, it will be difficult for the Saudis to go against them publicly.

The likely outcome, diplomatic sources here say, is that the Saudis will continue to temporize, appealing for Arab unity and demanding action on Jerusalem while continuing to give Mr. Sadat what he needs to stay in power. At least for the present, the Egyptians say, that is enough.

Syria, Iraq Reach Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

any hard-line Arab military front against Israel — as "what this meeting will produce" in the long run.

The longstanding ideological quarrel between Syria and Iraq intensified after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November, when Baghdad refused to join a Syrian-led front of hardliners opposing the Sadat initiative.

After Camp David, as the prospect of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty moved closer, Iraq called for a summit of all Arab states except Egypt and also moved to patch up its quarrel with Damascus. Since then both sides have called off their propaganda war.

Mr. Assad, who returned to Damascus today, was set to fly to Baghdad for the Arab summit early next week.

It appeared that any rapprochement would involve a softened Iraqi stand on negotiations with Israel.

Moscow, Jakarta Talks

MANILA, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Fyryubin left today for Jakarta after a four-day visit in the Philippines.

U.S. to Return

Seized German

Wartime Art

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The U.S. government is returning to West Germany a small fraction of the German paintings that were seized by the U.S. Army after World War II.

Under legislation signed yesterday by President Carter, 10 of the more than 6,000 paintings held by the Army will be returned.

The president signed the measure after government officials studied the paintings of naval scenes and German ships and concluded they did not glorify Nazism. West Germany, led by artists and their families anxious to preserve the German cultural heritage of the period, has been seeking the return of these and other paintings, part of a massive art campaign ordered by Hitler to record the German view of World War II.

Almost 9,000 art works were seized at the end of the war on the theory that showing them in Germany might perpetuate the German military spirit. The works were seized under a provision of the Potsdam agreement which stipulated that the occupation of Germany was designed "to destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to insure that they are not revived in any form and to prevent all Nazi and militaristic activity or propaganda."



PONDERING THE PONDEROUS — This contemplative proboscis monkey in Switzerland's Basel Zoo looks like he has been influenced by Rodin's sculpture "The Thinker." If so, it is hard to say what he is thinking about, but he might well be reflecting on the beauty of the female proboscis monkey — after all, not everyone agrees that no nose is good nose.

Lifetime Dreams Fulfilled

Israeli Moslems Allowed to Visit Mecca

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (UPI) — For the first time since Israel was created 30 years ago, Israeli Moslems yesterday and today were permitted to participate in the Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca that is one of the five commandments of Islam.

About 1,500 Israeli Arabs in 30 buses crossed the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan River on their way to Amman, the first stop on a journey to the holy city in Saudi Arabia.

For the Israeli Arabs, it was the fulfillment of a dream and the end of three decades of frustration at being able to observe only four of the five commandments of Islam.

Most of the passengers were elderly, reflecting in part a decline of religious practice among the young, but indicating also that to many of the Moslems the trip was a fleeting opportunity to visit the holy city at least once in their lifetimes, in accordance with the spiritual commandment.

Until now, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have refused Israeli citizens permission to travel to Mecca, saying that they were bound by decisions of the Arab League. There are about 550,000 Arabs with Israeli citizenship who are — or are descended from — Palestinians who chose to remain here after the war of independence in 1948.

Letter to King

Last year, a symbolic delegation of 31 Israeli Arab notables was permitted to travel to Amman to extend condolences to King Hussein following the death of Queen Alia. At the time, they handed the Saudi charge d'affaires a letter to King Khaled asking the Saudi monarch for permission to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

That step coincided with efforts by Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., to allow the Israeli Arabs to join their

fellow Moslems in Mecca. Sen. Stone gained an audience with King Khaled and, following strict Saudi protocol, asked if he could peddle the king for a "religious favor."

Later, Sen. Stone persuaded the Jordanian government to appeal to King Khaled, and the long process of negotiating the approval began. The adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Arab affairs, Moshe Sharon, said that the pilgrims entered Jordan on a special permit issued by the Israeli Interior Ministry and that they were then issued Jordanian visas for the remainder of the trip.

Transfer at Bridge

As the Israeli buses pulled up to the border bridge yesterday for the transfer to Jordanian vehicles mid-way across the span, they noticed that Jordanian travel agents — ap-

parently assuming the Israeli Moslems were all wealthy — had lined up air-conditioned luxury tour buses that had previously been used for the Tehran-to-Istanbul tourist circuit. Each had an Iranian driver.

Iran is the only nation in the Middle East with which Israel maintains commercial relations. Mr. Sharon boarded the first bus to cross the bridge and made short speech in Arabic, which the Moslems warmly applauded.

A second convoy of buses crossed the bridge today, bringing to 3,000 the total number of pilgrims going to Mecca this year. The cost of the trip is the equivalent of about \$1,660, which for most Israeli Arabs is a prohibitive amount.

Israeli officials estimated that only a third of those wanting make the trip could afford it. The group will return Nov. 14.

Carter, Vance Criticize Israeli Settlement Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

United States is seeking to convince Jordanian King Hussein and West Bank Palestinian Arabs that they should join the peace process. And it also occurs amid a dispute over whether the treaty with Egypt should be linked with an eventual West Bank solution. It is certain to make negotiations with Egypt more difficult. The talks are scheduled to resume here tomorrow.

Israeli Plans

Mr. Begin last night disclosed that Mr. Dayan would inform the U.S. government that Israel plans a \$15 million program to add 300 new housing units in the West Bank, plus construction of a water reservoir and a network of new east-west roads, linking the settlements with Israel.

At the same time, the Israeli government confirmed that Mr. Begin has proposed moving his office and Mr. Dayan's to East Jerusalem, as a way of demonstrating Israel's determination to hold onto that annexed area of the city.

The decision to strengthen the West Bank settlements was made last night while the Cabinet voted conditional acceptance of the compromise draft peace treaty with Egypt. Israel's chief negotiators in the talks here, Mr. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, were flying back to Washington today.

Spain Guard Dies After Basque Attack

BILBAO, Spain, Oct. 26 (UPI) — A 25-year-old civil guard wounded in an attack Sunday died yesterday, the 12th victim of Basque separatist terrorists in less than a month.

ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) said that its guerrillas also carried out another assassination yesterday as part of its campaign to drive all Spanish police from the northern Basque country and create an independent socialist state.

Carter Signs Measure Requiring Warrants for Wiretaps on Spies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI) — President Carter yesterday signed a bill requiring the FBI, CIA and other federal agencies for the first time to get court warrants for electronic surveillance of foreign intelligence in the United States.

"It sacrifices neither our security nor our civil liberties," Mr. Carter said.

He said the bill strikes a balance "between adequate intelligence to guarantee our nation's security on the one hand, and the preservation of basic human rights on the other."

The new law requires the U.S. intelligence agencies to minimize intrusions on the privacy of uninvolved people and provides punishments for agents who deliberately violate the law's guidelines.

It creates a special permanent court to consider the warrant applications in secret. The chief justice of the United States is to select seven federal judges who will rotate on the new court in pairs. The only exception to the warrant requirement is the government's continual electronic interception of communications between foreign governments and their embassies and agents in this country.

Mr. Carter said the new law is "the first long step" toward broadening or legislation to be proposed next year to serve as charters spelling out the investigative authority of the FBI, the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Before leaving Israel, Mr. Day spoke of the Cabinet decision on the West Bank settlements. "Mr. Begin won't like it, but he won't the point," he said. "The [the] agreement is supposed to open the Israeli interest and the Israeli view about what should take place in the [occupied] area."

He said that Israel had not agreed that it would not expand its West Bank settlements during any time frame, and never agreed not to build new settlements "except for during the 18 months during which the negotiations take place."

"So this is our policy, which other people like it or not. I do not only we are allowed to go with it, but that we should do it."

U.S. Position

The U.S. position has been on the Israeli settlements in the occupied territory are illegal and an obstacle to peace. At the Camp David summit meeting last month, Israel agreed to hold off temporarily building new settlements in West Bank area but apparently not pledged not to expand existing ones.

In an effort to persuade King Hussein and Palestinian Arabs to join the peace talks, President Carter sent Hassan Saoud, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, Jordan and the West Bank. Saoud recently told them the United States still considers East Jerusalem as occupied territory.

This reportedly angered Dayan and his supporters, who have pledged never to allow Jerusalem to be divided as it is before Israel captured the east part of the city from Jordan in 1967 war.

Israeli sources reportedly said that Mr. Begin was also upset at answers that Mr. Saouders gave King Hussein to his quest about the West Bank. They said that the Israeli Cabinet's decision to "thicken" the settlements was show that Israel had not given its rights in an area that Mr. B. regards as historically part of it.

—FRED FARRI

Begin Affirms Right

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Begin, addressing rally here today, said that Israel had a right to settle anywhere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and would continue to exercise that right. "The Jewish people have an unshakable right to settle anywhere within the land of Israel," he said. "The West Bank and Gaza Strip. This right has been exercised and will be exercised," he said.

Muzorewa in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a leader in the biracial government of Rhodesia, arrived here today for a three-day visit as the guest of Danish Methodist Association. He will meet Danish Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen tomorrow.

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The Arab League today extended the mandate of the Syrian-dominated force in Lebanon for another six months while Egypt, which has sharply criticized Syria's role, abstained for the first time.

After the emergency council meeting, the Egyptian Ambassador to the Arab League, Tahsin Bashir, warned that his country would oppose any further renewals of the troubled Arab military force because the Syrians "had forfeited their own justification for remaining" in Lebanon.

The mandate was due to expire tomorrow but Lebanese President Elias Sarkis had asked for the extension. Mr. Bashir said today that Egypt had decided to abstain rather than object in order to give Mr. Sarkis' government the "chance" it sought.

The clash of interests today seemed likely to exacerbate the rift within the Arab world that has already widened over President Anwar Sadat's decision to pursue a peace treaty with Israel. Although Syria was a beneficiary of today's vote, it boycotted the Arab League session along with Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization because it was held in Cairo.

The "steadfastness front," as the

Arab hardliners style themselves, has organized an Arab summit meeting in Baghdad next week and pointedly has not invited Egypt, although the summit will purportedly review the Camp David accords that Mr. Sadat reached with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Other moderate states, among them Jordan and Saudi Arabia, have agreed to attend the summit meeting, which was not called under the Arab League's usual sponsorship. While the event is awkward for Egypt, officials here have hoped privately that the Saudis might exert some restraining influence and prevent an outright denunciation of Mr. Sadat.

Cairo's abstention at the Arab

League today followed harsh criticism earlier this month by Mr. Sadat of the latest fighting between Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian militiamen in Beirut, which he called "murder for the sake of murder."

The Egyptian government previously called upon Syria to pull its forces out of Lebanon and urged Israel to stop supplying the Christian rightists so the Lebanese could work out their own problems. In reiterating this position, Mr. Bashir today said that the "original task of the Syrian forces was to separate between the conflicting parties, but it has become a party in the Lebanese crisis."

The Arab Deterrent Force,

whose mandate was extended today, was formed two years ago to incorporate the Syrian troops that crossed into Lebanon to bring a halt to the raging civil war and ended up battling the Palestinians.

An Arab summit in Riyadh in October, 1976, empowered the pan-Arab force to end the fighting, supervise a cease-fire and preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and security. Its strength was set at 30,000 men, of which 25,000 were Syrian. The funds for the operation have come largely from the Gulf Arab states and have frequently been in short supply.

From the outset, the force has been a source of Arab frictions. It lost further credibility when it did nothing during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last March and was unwilling to come to the rescue of the hard-pressed Palestinian guerrillas.

Egypt, which disapproved of the Syrian intervention, never contributed troops. Libya and Southern Yemen later pulled out their token contingents and Sudanese leader Gaafar Nimeiri has threatened to withdraw his 1,000 soldiers. This has left the Syrians with almost complete domination of the ADF.

The new mandate is the fourth for the Arab force. The decision for the previous extension in March was unanimous, although Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen, Algeria and Iraq also boycotted that meeting to protest Mr. Sadat's peace policies.

Cairo Holds 16 In Alleged Plot Against Sadat

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Public prosecution authorities have accused 16 persons of participating in an underground Communist organization seeking to overthrow President Anwar Sadat's regime and to seize power by force, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

The prosecution said the defendants were part of a 42-member group that called itself "The Egyptian Communist Party — January 8th" — the date on which two Communist factions merged to form the organization.

The newspaper quoted the prosecution as saying that the organization began its activities in 1975 and "drew up a strategy to seize power in order to impose a Communist regime by force and other illegitimate means."

Security authorities smashed the organization late last month and arrested were first disclosed earlier this month. The organization membership included doctors, engineers, lawyers and students.

"We are not against peace. We are against slavery," Mr. Arafat said in his office in a largely Palestinian area of western Beirut. "What they are offering the Palestinian people in [the accords at] Camp David is a new slavery, for an unlimited period of time... giving some legality to [the Israeli] occupation."

Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders have repeatedly called for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and self-determination for the Palestinians — not merely self-rule with a continued Israeli military presence.

He said that if President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin bucked opposition from both the PLO and local Palestinian mayors and tried to implement their self-rule plan, "there is no legitimacy in what would take place. Such elections would be completely illegitimate. We are against it. We will oppose it."

'All Our Potentials'

He said the PLO would fight such a move with "all our potentials."

Mr. Arafat was asked whether this included military potential. He replied, "With all our potentials. We have to defend our people, our rights, our future."

He said that Washington still was trying to get him to support Camp David, but he scoffed at the attempt. "They ask me... to put my signature to accept the slavery of my people," he said.

"It should be understood that if you put a cat in the corner, he is going to scratch," Mr. Arafat said, adding, "but we are not cats. We are tigers."

In West Bank, Gaza

Arafat Pledges to Fight If Self-Rule Plan Imposed

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat vowed today to fight if Egypt and Israel go ahead with their plan for limited Palestinian self-rule in the occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat said that the United States was trying to get him to support the accord, sealed at the Camp David talks in September. But the Palestine Liberation Organization leader rejected the pact as a ticket to Palestinian "slavery," not peace.

Mr. Arafat, in his first interview with a U.S. newspaper since the Camp David talks, said the summit had made war more likely and that Israel's detente with Egypt freed the Israelis to deal with Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians "by fighting."

The guerrilla chief stressed that the PLO would support a "right to peace." But he said that talk of a Geneva conference now was unrealistic and that the only acceptable basis for peace moves was a short-lived U.S.-Soviet working paper issued late last year and quickly withdrawn under Israeli pressure.

Car-Bomb Explodes In Beersheba Market

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (AP) — A bomb exploded today in the Beersheba market of Beersheba, 60 miles south of Tel Aviv, but there were no injuries, police said.

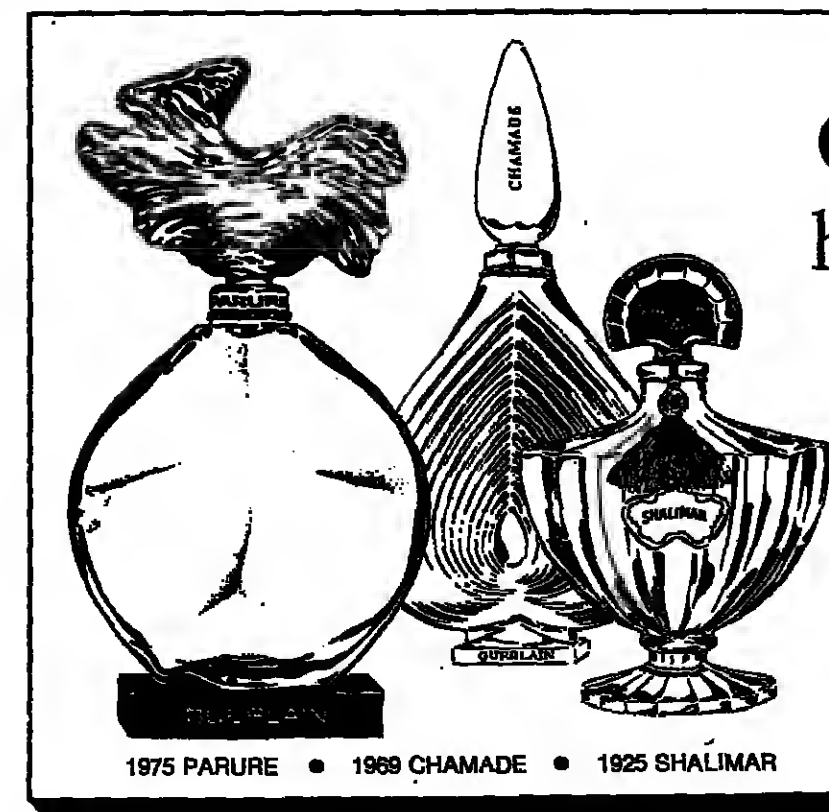
They said the bomb was attached to a car owned by an Arab from the town of Jenin, in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, and that the damage caused by the explosion was minor.

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Obituaries

Former French Envoy To U.S. Henri Bonnet

PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Henri Bonnet, 90, France's first ambassador to the United States after World War II, died last night at a suburban clinic.

Mr. Bonnet, who represented the country in Washington during the crucial decade from late in 1944 to 1955 and the height of the Cold War, was born May 26, 1888, at Mantes-la-Jolie in central France. After studying history in Paris and working briefly as a professor in the discipline, Mr. Bonnet fought World War I, rising to the rank of captain. He then became a journalist, serving as foreign policy specialist for *Ere Nouvelle*, a left-of-center daily.

Because of his expertise in international affairs, he was appointed the Secretary of the League of Nations where he served for 11 years, part of the time in collaboration with Jean Monnet, later one of the founders of the European Community.

Through most of the 1930s, Mr. Bonnet managed the League's International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, a kind of early UNESCO, and was an associate of several international institutions concerned with political studies.

After the German invasion of 1940, Mr. Bonnet and his Greek wife, Helie Zervoudaki, moved to New York. There he became one of the most active campaigners for the use of a free France, notably as a member of the executive committee of an organization called France never and as an editor of a French exile publication, *Monde*.

In June, 1943, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as leader of the Free French, called Mr. Bonnet to Alexandria to take charge of information and public relations for the committee for national liberation. When that committee transferred to Paris the following year, Mr. Bonnet became France's provisional

government. Mr. Bonnet kept the information portfolio with the rank of cabinet minister.

De Gaulle picked Mr. Bonnet for the Washington ambassadorship because of his experience in the United States.

During his tenure, the ambassador signed the United Nations Charter for his country, was closely associated with the negotiations on the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe and involved in the planning for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Bonnet, with his sharp, quizzical gaze and small, clipped mustache always looked the quintessential French diplomat. The Bonnetts, receiving in their elegant embassy residence hung with Bonnards, Matisses and Rouaults, were among Washington's most popular hosts. When they left for France, the ambassador's retirement, they received so many invitations for farewell dinners that they had to decline 50 of them.

During his last years, Mr. Bonnet was a vice president of the French Society France-Amérique. He also held the high rank of grand officer in the French Legion of Honor.

Willard W. Millikan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Willard W. Millikan, 59, who got his wings from the British Royal Air Force in 1942 and later became an ace in the U.S. 8th Air Force, is dead.

The World War II fighter pilot, who held several air speed records, suffered a heart attack last Thursday at his home in Alexandria, Va. He participated in more than 200 combat missions over Europe and was credited with destroying 15 enemy aircraft. He received the distinguished service cross for one triple kill on a single mission.



Henri Bonnet

Gen. Millikan later commanded an Air National Guard unit during the Korean war, and at the time of his death was Air National Guard special assistant to the commander in chief for U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Leo Dewey Welch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — Leo Dewey Welch, 80, the first chairman and chief executive officer of Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat), was killed in a collision Saturday between an automobile and an oil truck near Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Comsat was established as a private enterprise under a franchise from Congress to operate the U.S. part in a global satellite system for television, radio and telephone. Mr. Welch handled the financial aspects of the operation. He retired in 1965.

Charles Agnew

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 26 (AP) — Charles Agnew, 77, a Chicago and Midwestern band leader during the 1930s and 40s, died yesterday here. He had been undergoing treatment for cancer.

China Reaction in Doubt

U.S.-Hanoi Ties Approached Delicately

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, (NYT) — Negotiations between the United States and Vietnam over the establishment of diplomatic relations have reached the point where the principal subjects being discussed are a timetable and ways and means of proceeding toward a normal relationship.

Since the United States also is involved in establishing full diplomatic relations with China at a time when Peking and Hanoi are engaged in hostility, a formal rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam is a delicate matter.

No final decision has been taken by President Carter on an exchange of embassies with Hanoi, an informed source said, but Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said at a news conference that informal meetings between U.S. and Vietnamese officials at the United Nations were continuing. Mr. Holbrooke initiated these meetings last month, when he met twice with the deputy foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

China, according to the source, has voiced no overt opposition to the U.S.-Vietnamese negotiations, but neither has it missed opportunities to depict Vietnam to Americans as a full-fledged dependent of the Soviet Union. A major reason for the U.S. interest in pursuing diplomatic relations with Vietnam is the hope of preventing Hanoi from yielding to Soviet pressure for so intimate a relationship with Moscow.

China Position Unknown

The Chinese reaction to any exchange of embassies between Washington and Hanoi remains unknown. So does the position that Mr. Carter would take if Peking faced him with a choice of establishing full ties with either China or with Vietnam, but not with both.

But the United States assumes that Peking could not object to Vietnam's normalizing a relationship with the United States when it aspires to the same normalization.

Another imponderable question is possible Vietnamese action toward Cambodia, with which it is at war. Intelligence sources report that Vietnam has concentrated troops and supplies at the Cambodian border and could begin a major offensive when the monsoon season ends later this year.

If Vietnam chose open military force to pursue its goal of removing the regime of Premier Pol Pot, it would not only run the risk of strong Chinese countermeasures, but it also would be flying into the face of a U.S. objective in Southeast Asia. As Mr. Holbrooke emphatically restated it, the United States hopes for "the establishment of a stable system of independent states" in Southeast Asia.

Hanoi Takeover Opposed

As much as the United States detests the Pol Pot regime for its violations of human rights, an official said, it would not favor solving that problem by a Vietnamese takeover. This point of view is reported to have been expressed to Hanoi.

In its desire not to take sides in the disputes among Asia's Communist nations, the United States effectively supports the position of Southeast Asia's non-Communist nations, which is that any Cambodian regime is preferable to Vietnamese domination. Vietnam already plays a determining role in the affairs of the third Indochinese state, Laos.

Although Vietnam remains the

principal concern of regional security for the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the source said that the five — the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore — as well as Japan, Australia and New Zealand, favor a U.S. diplomatic relationship with Vietnam and are being kept informed by the United States on the progress of negotiations.

Embargo Favored

At the same time, these countries are said to be urging the United States to maintain its policy of not yielding to Vietnamese demands for large-scale economic assistance. China, the source said, has indicated also that it favors continuation of the U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam.

During his visit here, on the occasion of a meeting of U.S. ambassadors to the ASEAN countries, Mr. Holbrooke said that he met twice with Premier Kriangsak Chavanon. A major topic of discussion, he said, was the continuing flow of refugees from Indochina, most of whom are in temporary camps in Thailand.

"The situation is serious," Mr. Holbrooke said. "It may be outstripping the ability of Western nations to deal with them. We view this situation with great concern; the numbers seem to be increasing at an increasing rate."

Close to 120,000 refugees, mainly Laotians, are in Thai camps. About 6,000 Vietnamese reached the shores of other Southeast Asian countries, mainly Malaysia, last month.

Hanoi Reportedly Masses 100,000 Near Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Vietnam has sent 10,000 to 15,000 reinforcements to its army facing Cambodia, and expectations of intensified fighting within the next few weeks, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources, who declined to be named, estimated that Vietnam now has about 100,000 fighting men in position to push deeper into Cambodia if Hanoi decides on such a move. The reinforcements are said to have arrived in southern Vietnam from the north within the last month.

The Vietnamese are reportedly in effective control of an irregular strip of territory on the Cambodian side of the border. However, most of their units are deployed in five Vietnamese provinces within striking distance of Cambodia, the sources said.

Fighting between the two one-time Communist allies, which be-

Political Leader Linked to Japan Lockheed Affair

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — A former Lockheed Aircraft Co. executive said in a statement released today that influential political leader Yasuhiro Nakasone was involved in the U.S. airplane firm's effort to sell jetliners in Japan. Mr. Nakasone called the allegation "groundless."

The statement was made by A.K. Kotchian, former Lockheed vice-chairman, in a deposition taken in Los Angeles in 1976. It was presented as prosecution evidence to the Tokyo District Court trying millionaire businessman Kenji Osano and rightist leader Yoshio Katsura in connection with the \$12 million Lockheed payoff scandal.

Mr. Kotchian said that he understood that Mr. Nakasone helped Lockheed's sale of TriStar jets to a Japanese airline. Mr. Nakasone is now chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Executive Council.

Mr. Nakasone said at a news conference that Mr. Kotchian's contention was "completely 'groundless,' and that he had no part in the scandal.

Frenchman Elected Chief of Interpol

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 26 (AP) — Andre Bossard of France was elected secretary-general of Interpol yesterday, replacing Jean Nepote, who had held the post since 1963. Mr. Bossard was the only candidate for the post. The secretary-general of Interpol serves a 5-year term and is eligible for re-election.

U.S. Indian Delegation in Asia To Look for Markets for Goods

HONG KONG, Oct. 26 (UPI) — American Indians are trying to find Southeast Asian markets for such Indian products as timber, fish, furniture and even bows and arrows.

The first overseas Indian trade mission to represent U.S. tribes met today with banking and business leaders here to discuss ways to develop markets for Indian products.

"Our objective is to establish an Indian controlled economy," said Bernie Whitebear, executive director of the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation, which is based in Seattle.

Mr. Whitebear said U.S. Indians hold a third of the nation's resources on Indian reservations and that his organization thinks there is a place for Indian products in Asia.

The three-man trade delegation was surprised when a Hong Kong businessman told of a demand for deer horns. "We were told Chinese herbalists could be a great market for deer horns," Mr. Whitebear said.

Japan is the largest Asian market for Indian products, said Joe Delacruz, a member of the delegation and president of the Washington state Quinault tribe.

High quality Indian art objects have become especially popular in eastern Japan in addition to timber, fish and agriculture products.

The delegation, which had attended the Kobe, Japan, Import Fair, leaves tomorrow for Manila and then will return home.

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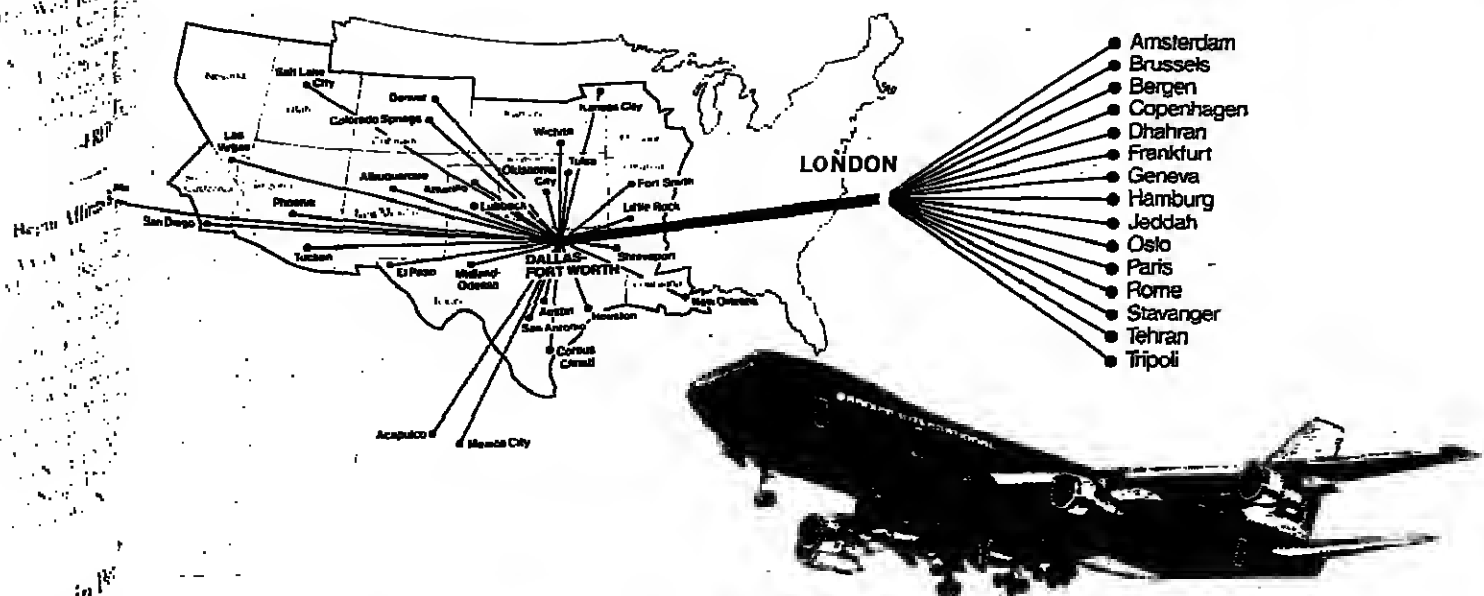
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Carter on Inflation

The style was earnest, rather than dramatic. The tone was characteristically flat. In his "frank talk" about inflation, President Carter was — wisely — very careful to avoid raising expectations of immediate results. The standard explanation of the current inflation is that it causes all lie in the past, and it's only their effects that keep chasing each other upward through the economy. But modern societies seem to have an inherent susceptibility to inflation, mainly because of the broad guarantees of security built into them. At best, the present U.S. inflation rate won't be brought down quickly. Mr. Carter's remedies are designed for the long haul.

Since the government's sanctions are few and compliance will be largely voluntary, the president's job is to build an atmosphere of cooperation. That's not easy. There is residue of cynicism left by the failure of all the previous anti-inflation drives. The present effort will evoke disappointment among those people who felt a need for more drastic and rapid action. But it's hard to think of any more stringent measures that would have seemed fair to all of the very wide variety of people whose support the administration now needs.

Mr. Carter proposed only one new idea, but a highly ingenious one. He will ask Congress to enact inflation insurance for wages, to protect people who cooperate with the program. If people settle for wage increases lower than the current inflation rate, and if the inflation rate in fact does not come down next year, those people would get a reimbursement in the form of an income-tax rebate. Since the present inflation is being driven by people's fears of future inflation, this device is a helpful inducement to moderation. In political terms, it is an attempt to reassure the labor movement that the Carter program will not weigh more heavily on wages than on prices or profits.

For business, there is Mr. Carter's promise

to impose a tighter order on the rapidly growing volume of federal health and safety regulations. The White House is now organizing what it terms a regulatory budget. Federal agencies now are required to notify the Office of Management and Budget of the regulations that they intend to issue over the coming year. The OMB is then to review their costs, benefits and impacts on industries — and, for the first time, it will set priorities.

The first major challenge to Mr. Carter's plan is likely to come next spring when the teamsters negotiate a new contract. Mr. Carter spoke of increasing the competition in the trucking industry. The message to the trucking companies is that, if they grant the teamsters an outsized wage increase, they cannot rely on the Interstate Commerce Commission to follow tradition and let them pass that increase on to their customers. As for the steel industry, always a prominent symbol on these occasions, the White House mentions the possibility of relaxing the import restrictions if domestic steel prices get out of hand.

Not everyone will like this plan. But if you don't, you have to answer two questions: What would you have preferred? And can you believe that, in reality, anybody would have supported your alternative? Our own judgment is that anything much stronger than Mr. Carter's program would have proved too divisive to be effective, in the present confused and querulous state of political opinion in this country. Anything weaker would hardly be worth trying. Mr. Carter warned that the outcome of this cautious effort is anything but certain. What is the proper measure of success? The inflation rate this year has been rising sharply. If it can only be made to turn around and begin to drop, that will be triumph enough for the months ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Doctor and the Press

A most curious criminal case ended this week in a most curious fashion. Dr. Mario Jascalevich was acquitted of the charge of murdering three patients in a New Jersey hospital a dozen years ago. He had endured a 34-week trial and many years of strain on his professional reputation but was finally cleared by a jury that in the opinion of close observers of the trial reached the proper verdict. As the case ended, so did the punishment of The New York Times and its reporter, M.A. Farber, whose stories had revived interest in it two years ago. But their criminal convictions stood. Farber spent nearly six weeks in jail for refusing to show his notes about the case to the trial judge. The Times paid fines totaling \$285,000 for both civil and criminal contempt of court.

So while the murder case is over, the constitutional debate about the rights of the press has been left in disarray.

Farber's notes were sought by the Jascalevich defense in an effort to prove collusion between the reporter and the prosecution and thus to impugn some testimony against the doctor. The notes were refused, even for private inspection by the judge, because we contend that the Constitution's First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of the press, implies the right of reporters to protect the confidentiality of their sources. We maintain that a right to print the news carries with it a right to gather news and that without confidentiality the sources of much valuable information would soon dry up.

The Supreme Court has never defined such a constitutional privilege for the press but it did invite Congress and the states to provide it by law, as New Jersey did. Moreover, as many as five justices have commented that invading a newspaper's files does indeed invade its First Amendment rights and they speculated, in nonbinding opinions, how such invasions ought to be restrained. Thus there certainly exists a basis for The Times' claim, in this and other cases. It is the claim — and the plea — that confidential materials

should be demanded of us only when they are absolutely necessary and relevant to a judicial proceeding and when they cannot be obtained from other, less sensitive sources.

In this sense, there exists a conflict between the First Amendment rights of the press and the Sixth Amendment rights of a defendant. Such collisions are best avoided altogether. When they occur, the courts generally — and wisely — insist on the most rigorous procedures before one right is made to yield to another. Farber and The Times, however, have not had the benefit of any protective procedures; indeed, they never had a hearing at which to dispute or narrow the court's demand for all their files. For persisting in their claim, Farber and The Times have suffered penalties that already pose a considerable threat to the news media, few of which can afford such fines and legal fees.

In a belated and confused intervention, the New Jersey Supreme Court decided last month that a hearing to justify the invasion of a newspaper's files is indeed necessary. But Farber had waived his right to a hearing by his "intransigence," the majority decided, speculating that in any event he would have emerged to face the same order that he had chosen to defy. Until the final day of the trial, when a further six-month sentence of Farber was suspended, judges up and down the system showed unusual animus toward him for what they deemed to be his arrogance. And they showed almost no sensitivity to the damage that their handling of the case was doing to the business of news gathering.

The Times' petition for review still lies before the U.S. Supreme Court. We are left to hope that even if the High Court chooses now to let lie the conflict between the First and Sixth Amendments, it will at least rise to the defense of the Fifth Amendment, which holds that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Phase in Far East

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan aims to earn maximum publicity. The Chinese want it to be understood that Japan is a trusted friend and trading partner, now closer than before to China and more distant therefore from the Soviet Union. Mr. Fukuda may welcome the friendship — it may help his own political future — but he is embarrassed by

the inference about the Soviet Union, which he is doing his best to play down. For all the political froth of the encounter in Tokyo, what really binds China and Japan in their new phase of partnership is the mutual profit each country expects from the trade agreements, running as far ahead as 1990 to which they are both now committed.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

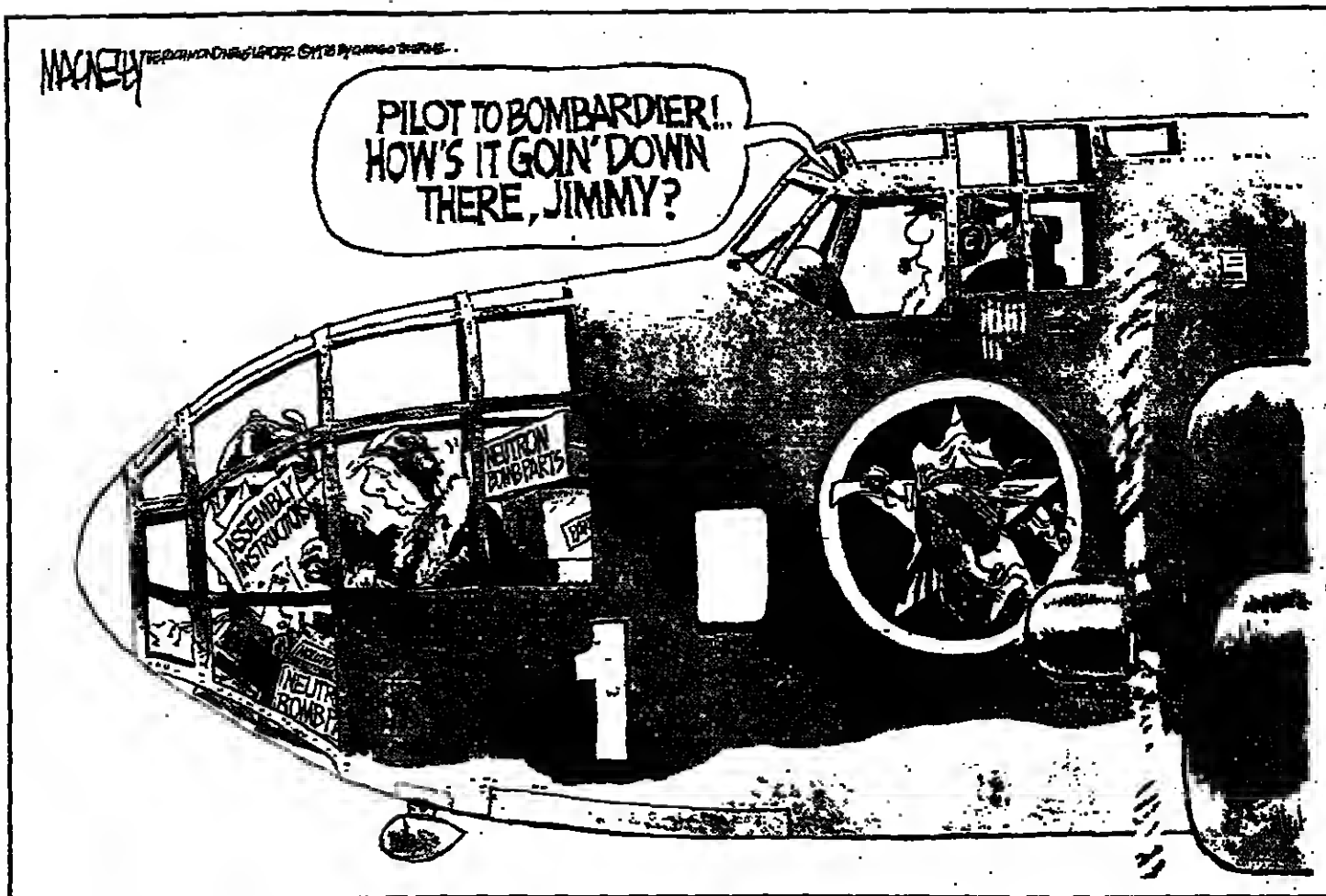
October 27, 1903

WASHINGTON — Within the shadow of the peace cross consecrated at Mount Starban five years ago today, in commemoration of the close of the war with Spain, President Roosevelt addressed 7,500 people yesterday afternoon at a public missionary service. He said: "In our public life we must above all reverence action which accords with the spirit and not just the letter of the law; honesty that is aggressive, honesty that not merely deprecates corruption — but that fights against it and tramples it underfoot."

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1928

PARIS — The modern architect Le Corbusier has announced that the problems in Paris with traffic circulation and lack of housing are continually growing worse, and that soon traffic movement may be practically impossible. "The only thing to do," he said, "is to 'unconquer' it by a total overthrow. The Paris we would like to see would not permit more than 18 or 20 skyscrapers spaced 400 meters apart. Nothing, then, would hinder the air and the light. The skyscrapers would cover only a small part of the surface now covered with buildings."



On Battling U.S. Tax Law Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad, especially those in Europe, should put aside their outrage over the latest congressional adventure into Section 911 and instead use some of that energy to try to determine whether things are as bad as they seem. Why Congress acted as it did and what, if anything, can be done to amend that action in the future.

Bemoaning the fact that some few Americans abroad, mainly those in hardship posts and in camps, got extra tax breaks is a singularly unproductive venture. It sounds petty, it is petty and won't do a thing to change the law.

Blaming the provisions of the law that are not particularly favorable to Americans in Europe on a shadowy conspiracy among the construction industry, multinational corporations and Sen. Proxmire might be comforting but it is neither true nor useful.

Less Punitive

Unpalatable as it may seem, without the construction industry there would have been no bill and all taxpayers abroad would have been filing under the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act. What ever else might be said about the new law, it is as not nearly as punitive as the 1976 provisions.

Whether it is worse than the pre-1976 law, depends on individual circumstances. In most cases, taxpayers abroad, at the worst, not hit too much harder by the new law than the pre-1976 rules although there will be some exceptions.

It is very possible that the new law was the best that Congress could be expected to do under the given circumstances, but this is something that will never really be known. However, examination of what moved Congress to pass the law as it did might be useful in planning efforts to change the law in the future.

Consider the aftermath of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, as Congress was quickly made aware that it had created a monster. There was widespread sentiment on Capitol Hill for some type of change, but little understanding of what or how. What was needed was a lobbying campaign to show how Americans abroad were being hurt, how this was, in turn, hurting the domestic U.S. economy and proposals to undo the damage — all in terms that were easily understandable and politically acceptable to majorities on the congressional tax-writing committees and to the Congress at large. This was an admittedly difficult job, especially for Americans in Europe, since there was, and still is, a general feeling in Congress and in the country that they are better off than Americans at home.

Incentive

The way around this difficulty seemed to be to stress the need for incentive. To drive home the point that Americans in Europe are owed to sell U.S. products, that punitive taxation would drive Americans home, losing billions of dollars and thousands of jobs for the domestic U.S. economy. This was the tactic of the construction industry. They pointed out the unfairness of the 1976 law but they did not dwell on it. Instead, they made incentive and the cost to the U.S. economy the centerpiece of their campaign and it worked.

In contrast, Americans in Europe made equity the focus of their efforts and equity was a losing cause. To make matters worse, proposals were not only presented in forms that were politically unacceptable, but were also put forward in a diffuse and confusing manner. There was no concentration on the main issue, but rather a multiplicity of complaints about a variety of peripheral problems.

It has been charged that Americans in Europe were outlobbied and that is true. But it wasn't by "big guys using strongarm tactics." Americans in Europe were outlobbied, but they were outlobbied by themselves.

Unfairness

Instead of talking about the unfairness of the 1976 law to the domestic economy, there were discourses on the problems caused by high value-added taxes and the plummeting value of the dollar. These were certainly valid, but they drew little understanding and less

sympathy from members of Congress. The hard fact is that the tax code is unfair, there is no way to make it fair and appeals based on fairness are almost invariably bound to fail. The lower tax on capital gains and the exemption of income from certain bonds are but two examples. Equity is only one consideration and often not the primary one in drawing up tax laws. In many cases, the laws are written to provide incentive for certain types of actions.

This does not mean that appeals to incentive would necessarily have worked, but they would have had more chance than the equity tactic that was used.

The question remains, what, if anything, can be done to change the law in the future? It seems evident that before any such change could occur, Congress would have to be convinced that there has to be some incentive for Americans to work in Europe and that the presence of Americans there is crucial to a productive U.S. economy.

But there are at least some grounds for hope. In recent months, there has been a swing in the United States toward providing incentives for various types of business activity — witness the recently-passed tax bill. In addition,

the new overseas tax law mandates annual administration reports on the effects of legislation on Americans abroad and the General Accounting Office, in its report last winter, expressed the belief that incentives for Americans abroad were necessary and urged further study to determine how these incentives might be best applied.

Unity

Americans in Europe and elsewhere abroad should hunt these things out and make them known to the administration and to the Congress. In addition, Americans in Europe must present a unified program, enlisting the multinational firms and the construction industry if possible. Peripheral issues like the VAT and currency fluctuation should be ignored. The focus should be on how the overseas tax laws hurt the domestic economy, how the cost to the United States in terms of lost jobs, contracts and income far outweighs any possible gains from increased taxes.

Another necessity would seem to be political organization. Previously, due to fears of possible state tax liability, Americans abroad were hesitant to register and vote. This deprived most Americans overseas of congressmen and senators to

represent their interests. Recently-passed legislation has altered this situation. To change the laws, Americans abroad must take part in the political process. There are hundreds of thousands of potential voters abroad and these votes could possibly swing elections. It is difficult to go through the halls of Congress and lobby for the interests of Americans abroad who have little congressional representation. But it is quite another thing to be able to talk to members of Congress on behalf of thousands of angry taxpayers registered in their home districts. This won't change the laws in and of itself but it certainly would be a useful position to start from.

Happy to Help

Presumably the Democratic and Republican organizations overseas would be more than happy to help.

Above all, the work must begin as soon as possible and continue until success is achieved. Americans abroad must decide what they want and start working for it now. The first report on the effects of the new tax law is due in January of next year, and any congressional action is unlikely until after that report is out. But no action will ever take place without organization and specific goals.

The African Precipice

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — While President Carter approaches diplomatic success in the Middle East, his policy is encountering grave difficulty in another sensitive part of the world: southern Africa. Indeed, it is not too strong to say that U.S. hopes there are in danger of disintegrating, with grim consequences for peace and stability in the area.

The Carter policy in Africa has focused on improving relations with the key black governments and on getting their support for Western initiative toward peaceful change in southern Africa. The administration wanted to put behind it the bad feelings of the Kissinger era, when U.S. policy bet on continuing white supremacy and the secretary of state was not welcome in the most important African country, Nigeria.

The policy has had some success in Nigeria, welcomed President Carter, and it has taken a skeptical view of the Soviet and Cuban role in Africa. The "front-line states" in the south have cooperated remarkably with Western moves to secure independence for Namibia, bolder of drastic action in the United Nations and even pressing the Namibian guerrilla movement to accept Western plans.

Gone Along

The Africans have gone along with U.S. positions that they would never have accepted a few years ago. That is primarily because they trusted this president and his UN ambassador, Andrew Young. Just as General de Gaulle could disarm rightist opposition on Algeria or Richard Nixon could on China, so Young has had African understanding on difficult issues.

But that advantage may be coming to an end. A U.S. official said the other day: "Our honeymoon with the Africans is almost over. We're at the bottom of our credibility."

The reason for this turn — and

the reason for gloom about U.S. hopes in Africa — is simply stated. The white minorities that hold power in southern Africa have been even more resistant to change than expected. The Carter administration has not been able to achieve any convincing progress toward majority rule by its gradualist diplomatic strategy. And the Africans are running out of patience.

A series of recent events has intensified African discontent with the results of U.S. policy. Ian Smith's visit to the United States, however, explained in terms of the U.S. commitment to free speech, outraged the Africans, who see him as a symbol of racism. The Rhodesian assault on guerrilla camps deep inside Zambia, whatever the rights and wrongs of such warfare, said to Africans that the U.S. government cannot or will not effectively influence the Smith regime.

Vance Mission

Then there was the unsuccessful attempt by Secretary of State Vance and other Western ministers to win renewed South African agreement to a UN plan for independence in Namibia. This mission, with its murky and unsatisfactory results, poses the most immediate test now of African attitudes toward U.S. policy.

The agreed plan called for UN-supervised elections in Namibia, the huge land that South Africa has administered as South-West Africa. Last month, South Africa withdrew its agreement, saying that the UN wanted to send too many troops and delay the election too long. Instead, South Africa called its own election for Dec. 4 — so soon that it would be a walkover for the one established party that South Africa favors.

At the meetings with Western ministers, the South African government agreed to a compromise on the number of troops and other details of the UN election plan. But

it refused to cancel the Dec. 4 vote. It said only that it would "reconsider" its best effort to persuade those elected "seriously to consider ways and means of achieving international recognition through the good offices" of the UN representative.

That pledge is full of escape clauses, and U.S. officials know it. The South Africans, while providing their friends in Namibia with essential military and political support, may claim that they cannot make the winners of the Dec. 4 election go along with an internationally recognized ballot next May or June.

Nevertheless, U.S. and other Western diplomats are urging the Africans to try the process rather than force a confrontation now. The idea is to find out whether South Africa will in fact fix a date for a UN election and see that the election goes ahead, whatever happens on Dec. 4.

Difficult

It is difficult for the African states to put much faith in continuing negotiations over Namibia. Their UN delegates are now calling for Security Council action. However, I think they should allow the negotiating process to go on. That is the practical course. Confrontation should be a last resort — and one that South Africa itself will choose if it frustrates the plan to which it has agreed.

The South African government, for its part, should think very long before finally withdrawing from the agreement on Namibia. President Carter has signaled Pretoria that it can expect more normal relations with the United States if it sticks to the plan. If it does not, it will not only be missing that chance; it will also be inviting the black African states to give up on the United States and peaceful change and to turn instead to the Communists and violence.

Unhappy Birthday For Shah

By Joseph Kraft

TEHRAN — Virtually unrelieved gloom characterizes the spirit marking the observation of the Shah of Iran's 59th birthday here in Tehran this week. Demonstrations and strikes against the regime continue to sweep the country.

Though martial law has been declared, it only serves to underline the distinct limitation of using military force against popular discontent. The best option available to the Shah seems to be an experiment at liberalization which is at once out of tune with his spirit and very dubious as to the end result.

For those not actually in this country, it is hard to realize how a once secure scene has been swept by turbulence. There are daily demonstrations against the Shah in every corner of the land. The tone of the protests is harsh. A student rally which I witnessed here at the University of Tehran demanded, "death to the Shah." One of the placards set as an objective, "A republic of the people of Iran led by the working class."

More damaging than the demonstrations are the strikes. They started in the banks, spread to the civil service and are now tying up every part of public and private industry. The government has already conceded about \$4 billion in wage rises for the next six months alone. One calculation is that during the next year a tenth of the national budget will go to higher pay for government workers.

The loss in services is incalculable. The telephone works only intermittently. Mail has gone undelivered for weeks. Rumors of a strike by gasoline dealers, which turned out to be false, caused a near panic here in Tehran the other day.

Many of the strikes, moreover, have distinct political implications. The oil company workers insisted, for a while, on the ouster of the oil minister. The workers at one big bank refused to go back to their jobs unless pictures of the Shah and his family were taken down from the walls.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the continuing trouble is the inability of the forces of law and order to do their thing. The martial law, which now applies to a dozen cities, including Tehran, authorizes the soldiers to break up any gathering of more than three people.

But the troops stood by and watched the demonstration which witnessed at the University of Tehran. One general officer remarked to me that a military reaction would have provoked a worse counter-reaction. The day after the demonstration, the government declared that in future the soldiers would not even go onto the university campus.

That concession is typical of its policy now being followed by the Shah and his most recent premier Shapur Basmaji. The government is easing up on censorship, releasing prisoners, and jettisoning right-left development projects of posed by the religious leaders, who touched off the present wave of protests.

The hope is that the concession will calm the disorder enough to permit elections in the spring. The new government would presumably work out a rearrangement of power with the Shah. While determined to maintain his dynasty, and to turn over the throne to his son and heir, the Shah seems ready to accept constitutional monarchy. "It's a right with me," he told one visitor. But he showed no enthusiasm for that outcome, or even hope. He shrugs his shoulders when asked what he thinks will happen next. He shakes his head when asked his allies can help. The trouble with that gloomy attitude is that there one distinctly bad outcome on the Shah can avert.

Though loyal to the monarch, the military are growing distinctly restive under the current restraint. "We are handcuffed," one big ranking officer told me. So unless the Shah actively restrains them, his soldiers are apt to take matters into their own hands with results incalculable to this country, the Gulf and all the areas — including Europe, Japan and the United States — which depend on oil from the Gulf.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

National Airlines

Music

Staging Showcases
'Simon Boccanegra'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT) — The staging to which Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" made its first appearance at the Paris Opera last night is more than just a good opera production — it is an act of revelation, like taking a great work of art from a dark corridor and hanging it where it can be seen in the proper light.

"Boccanegra" has always had its admirers, and there have been periodic revivals whenever there has been a baritone equal to the title role of the 14th-century Genoese doge. Yet the work has never taken hold on its own terms, generally being regarded as too gloomy or confusing.

Nevertheless, it is a work of great and somber beauty, given substance by a dense and complex web of human activity, both political and personal. Verdi's predilection here for the deeper male voices, darker orchestral colors and descending vocal lines is given a rich chiaroscuro by the omnipresence in the music of the sea and sky.

Convolutions

A semester of 14th-century Italian political history would be useful in trying to follow all the convolutions of the plot (as would a scorecard for all the name changes and motivations), but Verdi does simplify matters by seizing on the basic human relationships and on the political-personal conflict in Boccanegra himself.

The result is a kind of Italian "Boris Godunov," delivered with all the power of the composer, who, having heavily revised this work of 24 years earlier, was about to compose "Otello."

The achievement of this production — in which honors are equally shared by conductor Claudio Abbado, director Giorgio Strehler, and designer Ezio Frigerio — is that it is profoundly musical. What is presented to the eye is a piece with what is presented to the ear.

Frigerio creates a framework of gothic pillars, between which are the bulls, masts and sails that represent the doge's seagoing past, while the costumes make immediately apparent the atmosphere of political struggle between patriots and plebeians.

Strehler makes the main lines of the action clear without bogging them down in detail, and each of the main characters is sharply drawn — although in the case of the secondary but essential Paolo Albani, cringing villainy is carried to the point of caricature.

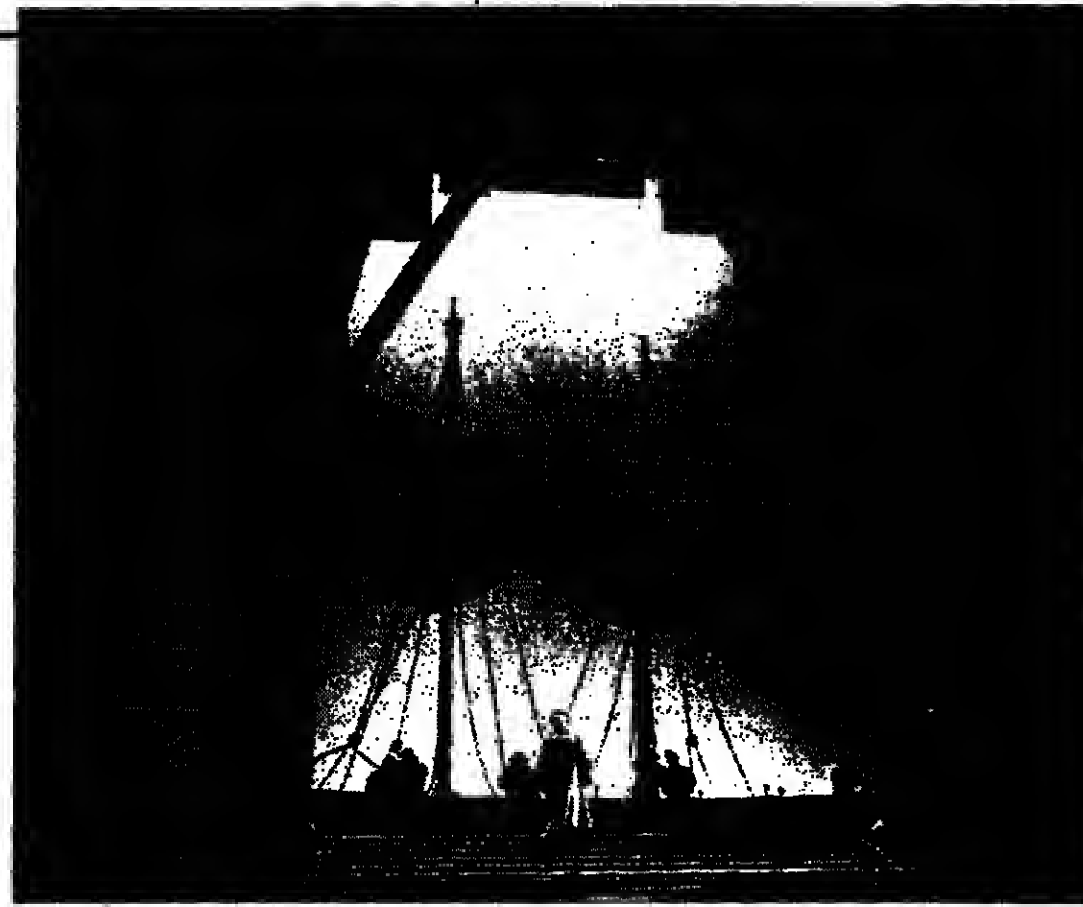
This is a new production only in a limited sense. The sets and costumes are borrowed from La Scala (which has traveled widely with "Boccanegra" and recorded it), and the Milanese cast is here largely intact. But it is not a tour production; it has been adapted to the Paris Opera's stage. Strehler was on hand to conduct rehearsals and Abbado started from scratch with the Paris orchestra and chorus. The result is a decided feeling of ownership, particularly in the sharpness of attack and the tonal shadings that Abbado asked for and got.

Unexpected Appearance

Another source of freshness was the unexpected appearance of Katia Ricciarelli as Maria — she stepped in for Mirella Freni on 24 hours' notice. Aside from some understandable initial tentativeness, she acted as if she had been in the production from the start, singing the role with rich variety of vocal shading, yet with the easy power that parts of it demand.

She is surrounded by a cast bordering on perfection. Piero Cappuccilli is both rough-hewn and majestic as Boccanegra, a role that must hold together the whole opera without the luxury of a single aria. Nicolai Ghiaurov is moving as Fiesco, contrasting effectively with Cappuccilli in their two great duets. Veriano Lucchetti sings well and makes more than a stock tenor figure of Gabriele, while Felice Schiavini — in the unenviable status of second baritone — was a Paolo of real menace.

Coming after the successful productions in past seasons of "I Vespri Siciliani" and "La Forza del Destino," this splendid realization of "Simon Boccanegra" reinforces the impression that one of the finest achievements of Rolf Liebermann's tenure at the Paris Opera has been the re-evaluation of the too-little-known riches of middle-to-late Verdi.



Piero Cappuccilli in Paris Opera's production of "Simon Boccanegra."

Daniel Gaudy

Desk Ornaments

Skullduggery at the Mail Order House

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Alas, poor Yorick — and Sam and Joe and Susan and Margaret.

Shakespeare's Hamlet goes on to say, "I knew him." Well, nobody who knew the original owners of the skulls being marketed here by George Dashiell would recognize them today.

Dashiell, an advertising executive, says his \$100 novelty is "a fascinating work that commands attention and interest in any room. Death holds a fascination for us mortals. It's a very good angle."

"Back in the Middle Ages it was a real common thing for alchemists to have a skull. And I understand Napoleon Bonaparte gave Josephine two mummies when he came back from Egypt," he said.

"I've been looking for a way to get rich for years. I've been looking

for a product that will catch the public's fancy. If this doesn't do it, nothing will."

Skills Anonymous

The skulls the 55-year-old Dashiell is marketing are provided by a medical supply firm that wants to remain anonymous. He said he has no idea how old the specimens are or where they come from. They apparently are prepared for medical students, he said.

The skulls are treated to prevent decay. The cranium is sectioned to permit viewing of the brain cavity, and the lower jaw is fastened with springs which "permit opening and shutting of the mouth in a realistic manner," Dashiell said.

"I try to think of them as old bones — oot as people," he said.

"There is a certain gruesomeness about it."

And yet, he added, "it's a fascinating thing, really. The bone structures are so wonderfully and delicately made."

Dashiell said he has been a science fiction buff for many years and suggests that may have helped trigger the idea.

"But I think it all started when I was a kid. I saw a print of an alchemist holding a skull and thought, 'Gee, that would be a keen thing to have.'"

Dashiell says his product is aimed at "business executives who want an unusual desk ornament."

The skulls are the first product from his new mail-order supply house. If they go well, he plans to expand his line of merchandise.

Next: human skeletons at \$500.

Theater

A Riotous Majority of One

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT) — "Le Pont Japonais" at the Theatre Antoine is the American comedy "A Majority of One," which ran prosperously on Broadway some years ago. The play is by Leonard Spigelglass, the smooth adaptation is by Barillet and Gredy and the successful transatlantic bridging is by Jacqueline Maillan, who is a favorite comedienne and the funniest woman on the French stage.

She began — as did such fastidious salon actresses as Marie Tempest and Ina Claire — in vaudeville, that invaluable prep school. She knows, as they did, all that trade's tricks, and applies her music-hall training to the work at hand. She can raise a roar by lifting, as she often does, an eyebrow at the propitious moment. She can win a loud laugh by her change of gait as she crosses a room, or by a sudden nervous shudder, a horrified double take, or the pianissimo or fortissimo reading of a line.

She is a cartoonist, but she knows just how far to go. She avoids the offputting grimaces her sisters pull when in panic. She can be funny without making herself grotesquely repugnant, a rare feat for a woman clown. In brief, she's a riot.

Jewish Widow

"A Majority of One," you may recall, concerns a Jewish widow from Brooklyn. Her daughter has just married a young man who is assigned to represent a trade mission in Tokyo and she makes the voyage with them.

Aboard ship, an elegant Japanese gentleman of her age dances attendance upon her. She is cold to his attentions for, having lost a son in the Pacific in World War II, hers is a lingering grudge. But her icy reserve thaws before the man's kindness and generosity, and when she learns that he has also felt the tragic brunt of the war, her hostility melts away for good.

A pretty fable of burgeoning tolerance, Spigelglass wrote it simply, honestly and to substantial theatrical impact. It is neither sentimental nor mawkish, and its moral is conveyed in unpreachy and quite human terms.

In its New York presentation, the late Gertrude Berg played the widow, and hers was a memorable blend of quiet humor and heartbreak. Miss Maillan's forte is farce.

She takes the episodes of fragile pathos in stride, lending them a tender tristesse, but in French the accent is on the amusing absurdity of the circumstances and the contrast of national manners.

It is in the passages of robust comedy — whether they transpire in her Brooklyn parlor, where she trades confidences with her caddy (admirably played by Madeleine Damien), or in the Far East, where she pays a surprise visit to her suit- and is instructed in the customs of his country.

Marcel Cuvelier is quite satisfactory as her Tokyo host, and Gerard Vergez's mise-en-scene keeps the action alert. The Antoine production is enormously aided by the Jacques Noel's imaginative decor, which moves with cinematic speed from traditional Brooklynese interiors to those in Japan, from promenade deck to Tokyo hotel suite.

Francoise Sagan's new play, "Il Fait Beau Jour et Nuit" (at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees), comes under the heading of concierge literature.

For its enjoyment, however, it is imperative that the concierges be either quite young or quite old. If they are in their late years, they may wistfully recall the delight they experienced in reading "Three Weeks" and other high society novels by Elinor Glyn.

On this mournful occasion, Miss Sagan has set out to be P. Scott and/or Zelda Fitzgerald.

Zelda's career has been sufficiently recorded, much of it by her husband and herself in her novel, "Save Me the Waltz." A Titania of the golden '20s midsummer dream, she became mentally deranged and died in a fire in a state hospital. The Fitzgeralds, though conspicuous members of the jazz-age joy scene, were hounded by financial insecurity. Sagan's view of the tragic

is through the wrong end of the telescope: She misplaces a glamorous personality in time and place, and has miscast her to boot.

Her heroine — Zelda — is a poor little rich girl, a wild thing of the 1970s. Disappeared, she has been declared insane; she has just emerged from a psychiatric institute where the play opens.

We learn that her psychiatrist was an unscrupulous wretch who has kept her drugged to extort huge fees. He has released her only because he himself was doomed to die — and after his death she receives a letter from him confessing his villainy and assuring her that she is crazy after all.

This extravagant situation unfolds with such pseudo-literary twaddle, pugnacious dandyism and lorgnette-fingering that concierges of any age may be shaking their heads at the tony affectations.

To be believed, the dialogue must be heard or not heard. Miss Sagan's lines are minced and mumbled (as in the case of Brigitte Aubert, a snobbish, conniving relative), uttered with screech-owl shrieks.

To have engaged Anna Karina, plain-Jane, regulation comedienne as the gilded Zelda was a fatal mistake. It would require the majesty of a Bernhardt or a Garbo to camouflage this fraudulence. The only younger actress who might away with it today would be Fanny Danway.

All is not well at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees.

Arts Agenda

"Pepe," a new comedy music, with book and lyrics by Olive Chase and Joan Brann and music by Hugh McGinnis, is given its premiere Nov. 3 by International Theater Workshop, Frankfurt, at its theater in Frankfurt. Other performances scheduled for Nov. 4, 10, 11 and 18.

Oct. 29 at 8 p.m. and the next day Country and Western Festival will start there, also at 8 p.m.

GENEVA — Wild Bill Davis will be at the Popcorn Club Oct. 30 at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Benny Wall, continuing his swing through Britain, is in London for three days, Oct. 27 at the Pizza Express, next day at Battersea and the 2 at the Portman Hotel at noon. He comes in Hatfield on the 30th and Guilford Nov. 2.

This week's top single record the United States is "Hot Child The City" by Nick Gilder. In Britain it's "Summer Nights" by Travolta and Olivia Newton-John.

—FRANK VAN BRAKEL

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Despite Central Bank Support

Dollar Drops in Active Trading

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar continued to plunge on heavy turnover today, again reaching record lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies in the joint European float as well as against the yen.

(After the announcement of U.S. trade figures, which came too late to affect Europe trading, the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market "aggressively" bidding for dollars, dealers said, driving the dollar broadly higher in thin trading. Reuters reported. The dealers added the Fed has been intervening unusually heavily all day.)

Dealers said that distrust of the dollar has become so intense that corporations, banks or other market participants are selling dollar receipts as quickly as they arrive. Conversely, holders of Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and yen were said to be delaying payment as long as possible.

Central banks again appeared to be supporting the dollar from time to time. But their ability and willingness to intervene in large amounts to support the dollar when the United States is unwilling to take any specific measures to counter the dollar's decline is apparently being questioned by corporate treasurers and bankers. Hence market participants were expecting the dollar to keep falling because central bank support could start to falter.

"There is nothing on the horizon to keep the dollar from falling further," one trader asserted.

The Bundesbank disclosed today that its net central monetary reserves rose 2.5 billion DM in the week ended 20 Oct. to 96.9 billion DM, bringing the total increase over the previous four weeks to about 9 billion DM.

So far this week, the Bank of Japan is estimated to have absorbed more than \$1 billion while reserve figures of the Swiss National Bank show that it absorbed more than \$1.8 billion in the first three weeks of this month.

In today's trading, the dollar finished at 1.7592 DM, down from 1.7810 DM yesterday. It also fell 1.5047 Swiss francs from 1.5125. Dealers said that the rate would have fallen further if the Swiss National Bank had not been intervening at slightly above 1.50 Swiss francs.

The dollar dropped to 1.7880 yen from 1.7960. Sterling was particularly strong, rising to \$2.0685 from \$2.0289.

Elsewhere, the dollar broke through the 800-line level for the first time since March 1976. It finished at 797.25, down from 803.85. In trading for French francs, it fell to 4.0650 from 4.1363.

The Canadian dollar fell to 84.3 U.S. cents from 84.51. Gold continued to move to record highs in an adjustment to the dollar's weakness. At the close in London, gold was quoted at an average price of \$234.75 per ounce, up \$4.50 from yesterday.



DOW'S DROP — Secondary issues have fallen sharply, as have blue chips as seen in the Dow Jones index in October.

Secondary Issues Decline Sharper Than Blue Chips

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — For the past few years, while stock market averages on Wall Street have been holding up well, the biggest gains have been made by secondary issues that are not included in the averages.

These stocks not only outperformed the better-known ones during market rallies but also generally held up better during retreats. But last week, with blue chips declining so sharply that the Dow Jones industrial average fell 6 1/2 percent, one of its largest one-week plunges in history, big-company stocks were veritable pillars of strength compared with the secondary companies.

Many of these secondary issues fell 25 to 40 percent, in many cases offsetting gains achieved over six months or more. Among those hardest hit were recent favorites related to the airline, gambling, hotel, aerospace and computer groups. The collapse chilled analysts who follow the secondary companies and apparently struck even greater fear in the individual investors, mutual funds and traders who had found many of the stocks rewarding.

Some observers, however, believe that the shocks to confidence may be hard to overcome and that the disenchantment with smaller companies' stocks will cause investors to swing their preferences back to more solid, but less volatile, shares of larger companies, if they can overcome their fears about the overall market trend.

Although the severity of last week's decline was not predicted, some analysts' worries about secondary stocks intensified after the Amex and Nasdaq indicators reached record heights Sept. 12. This month, the indicators did not rebound as vigorously as the Dow Jones industrial average did following the moderate market setback in late September — in contrast to their performance in past rallies.

Some observers, however, believe that the shocks to confidence may be hard to overcome and that the disenchantment with smaller companies' stocks will cause investors to swing their preferences back to more solid, but less volatile, shares of larger companies, if they can overcome their fears about the overall market trend.

Exports a Record in September
U.S. Trade Deficit Up Slightly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (IHT) — U.S. exports hit a record last month to hold the nation's trade deficit to \$1.69 billion, the third lowest of the year, the government reported today.

After the announcement, foreign exchange dealers said the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the market, "aggressively" bidding for dollars, driving the Deutsche mark down to about 1.7725 from 1.7590 previously. The dealers added the Fed has been intervening unusually heavily all day.

The September deficit, the 28th in a row, was nearly identical to the \$1.62-billion deficit in August and should be cheerless news for the administration. It was the third time in four months that the deficit has been below \$2 billion.

The Commerce Department, which released the newest trade figures one day ahead of schedule, said exports in September hit a record \$13.43 billion, up 7.7 percent from the previous monthly high of \$12.47 billion registered in August. Imports, meanwhile, rose 7.3 percent from the previous month to \$15.12 billion to set another new record. The previous high level mark was \$14.78 billion in July, the department said.

Year's Gap Up Sharply

It brought the total trade deficit for the first nine months to an adjusted \$22.67 billion compared with a deficit of \$17.93 billion a year earlier. The trade deficit in July was an adjusted \$2.99 billion, in June \$1.6 billion and in May, \$2.24 billion.

On the basis used by most U.S. trading partners, which includes the cost of shipping and insuring

imports, the September deficit widened to \$2.71 billion from \$2.56 billion in August, but was off from \$2.77 billion a year earlier.

The department said imports of petroleum rose a seasonally adjusted \$270.3 million in the month to \$3.62 billion after rising \$209 million in August. The average cost of a barrel of crude imported into the United States fell to \$13.37 from \$13.41 in August and \$13.46 in September, 1977. Imports of food and live animals rose \$175.1 million compared with a \$194.5 million drop in August.

Imports of coffee, sugar, fish and meat, all of which declined in August, rose in September.

Imports of crude materials, such as ores and lumber, fell \$20.6 million compared with a \$78.2-million rise in August. Iron and steel imports rose \$17.7 million compared with a \$54.2-million drop the previous month.

Dollar's Weakness Fuels Downtrend on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (Reuters) — Persistent downward pressure on the dollar and fears of still higher interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.09 points to 821.12 and declines led advances 1,442 to 168. Volume rose to 31.99 million shares from yesterday's 31.38 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the basic M-1 money supply for the week ended Oct. 18 fell \$100 million to \$364.1 billion against a revised \$364.2 billion for an average 4-week rise of 9.9 percent compared with 13 weeks previously. M-2 fell \$300 million to \$869.1 billion against a revised \$869.4 billion for a 10.7 percent rise compared with 13 weeks previously.

The Fed may be raising its funds target to 9 1/2 percent from the previously assumed nine, dealers said, pointing to its absence from the market to add reserves as funds traded at 9 1/2 percent.

Gold shares were mixed despite the record gold price. Dome Mines fell 3 1/2 to 78 1/2 and ASA Ltd. 1 1/2 to 29 but Campbell Redlake added 1 1/2 to 36 1/2 and Homestake 1/4 to 39. Carrier, which raised its dividend, lost 1 1/2 to 23 and United Technologies 2 1/4 to 37 1/2.

Volume leader Boeing lost 2 1/4 to 57 1/2. Texaco eased 1/4 to 23 1/4 and Standard Oil of Ohio fell one to 33 1/4. BP was unchanged at 17 1/2.

Gulf and Western Industries, off 1/4 to 12 1/2, said it expects 1979 first-quarter earnings "to be in the area of \$60 million after taxes."

Friedrich Flick Industries said it

expects to make necessary filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission tomorrow and immediately commence its tender offer for 7.3 million shares of W.R. Grace by mailing its offer to Grace shareholders. The offering price announced is \$35 per share net to the seller.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell sharply in active trading. The index lost 3.93 points to 146.38.

In Chicago, wheat and corn were substantially higher and oats and soybeans higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Miller Says Fed Supports Carter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller called for the nation to support President Carter's anti-inflation program and promised his agency would take "a prudent role" in tightening credit.

In a speech to the Aluminum Association last night, Mr. Miller said Mr. Carter has "committed himself to a balanced, concerted and sustained program to fight inflation." "If labor and business will cooperate," Mr. Miller said, "it gives us the running room to eradicate inflation." Yet, he said, it may take years to solve the inflation problem, even if the program works.

"I want to assure you the Federal Reserve will meet that responsibility; we will use our full resources toward a prudent role in drying up inflation," he asserted.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars		1978	1977
Amax		1978	1977
Revenue	476.00	293.00	
Profits	44.30	30.00	
Per Share	1.18	0.78	
Ford Motor		1978	1977
Revenue	1,260	1,010	
Profits	99.20	90.20	
Per Share	2.51	2.44	
American Stores		1978	1977
Revenue	984.30	891.60	
Profits	8.38	3.03	
Per Share	1.57	0.57	
Singer		1978	1977
Revenue	591.90	534.80	
Profits	6.40	18.50	
Per Share	0.30	0.99	
Standard Brands		1978	1977
Revenue	580.90	531.90	
Profits	20.30	18.10	
Per Share	0.72	0.65	
Consolidated Foods*		1978	1977
Revenue	1,060	783.60	
Profits	27.36	24.49	
Per Share	0.88	0.78	
Delta Airlines		1978	1977
Revenue	574.00	465.10	
Profits	32.70	27.10	
Per Share	1.65	1.36	
Digital Equipment		1978	1977
Revenue	388.00	302.60	
Profits	32.15	26.35	
Per Share	0.75	0.66	
FMC		1978	1977
Revenue	696.20	555.00	
Profits	28.90	24.70	
Per Share	0.86	0.73	
Tenneco		1978	1977
Revenue	2,090	1,620	
Profits	103.60	94.00	
Per Share	3.10	2.81	

Other Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions		1978	1977
Canada		1978	1977
Dominion Bridge		1978	1977
Revenue	631.00	396.00	
Profits	25.20	22.50	
Per Share	2.37	2.12	
Du Pont of Canada		1978	1977
Revenue	164.00	127.00	
Profits	1.90	0.35	
Per Share	0.24	0.04	
Japan		1978	1977
Hitachi		1978	1977
Revenue	752,927	707,200	
Profits	17,838	15,040	

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Affiliates in the U.S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris
opens an office
in Stockholm

The representative office of BNP in Stockholm set up on 2nd May 1978, was officially opened on 18th October by M. Pierre Ladoux, President of the Bank, accompanied by a delegation from BNP.

On this occasion M. Ladoux received a private audience by His Majesty King Carl-Gustaf XVI, by Mr. Ingemar Humblot, Finance Minister and by Mr. Carl Henrik Nordlander, Governor of the Central Bank of Sweden.

The representative office of BNP in Stockholm is at the disposal of businesses to facilitate their contact with Swedish companies and financial events. This will enable BNP to increase its business development potential in Scandinavia.

In addition to the representative office in Oslo, which was opened in November 1978, the Stockholm office under its manager Mr. J.L. Signorini will give the BNP Group a new opportunity to strengthen its relationship with Swedish industrial and commercial companies.

Stockholm representative office is situated at:
Malmströmsgatan 42, STOCKHOLM
Tel.: 21-27-01. Telex: 12655.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 4.8 billion in assets; US\$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York), Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				Ch'ge Prev High Low Quot. Close				12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				Ch'ge Prev High Low Quot. Close								
39%	28%	ACF	2.10	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
40%	29%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
41%	30%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
42%	31%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
43%	32%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
44%	33%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
45%	34%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
46%	35%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
47%	36%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
48%	37%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
49%	38%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
50%	39%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
51%	40%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
52%	41%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
53%	42%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
54%	43%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
55%	44%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
56%	45%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
57%	46%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
58%	47%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
59%	48%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
60%	49%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
61%	50%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
62%	51%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
63%	52%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
64%	53%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
65%	54%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
66%	55%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
67%	56%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
68%	57%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
69%	58%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
70%	59%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
71%	60%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
72%	61%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
73%	62%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
74%	63%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
75%	64%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
76%	65%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
77%	66%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
78%	67%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
79%	68%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
80%	69%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
81%	70%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
82%	71%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
83%	72%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
84%	73%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
85%	74%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
86%	75%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
87%	76%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
88%	77%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
89%	78%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
90%	79%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
91%	80%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
92%	81%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
93%	82%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
94%	83%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
95%	84%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
96%	85%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
97%	86%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
98%	87%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
99%	88%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2
100%	89%	ACI	1.84	65-75	112	34	22%	32%	1-14	71%	16%	BellCo	1.20	52	6	21%	22%	42%	25%	+1/2

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										
High Low Div. % Yld. P/E 100s.										High Low Div. % Yld. P/E 100s.										High Low Div. % Yld. P/E 100s.										
Close Prev High Low										Close Prev High Low										Close Prev High Low										
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
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1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122
1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153
1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184
1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215
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1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370
1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401
1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432
1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463
1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494
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36% 24% BidU p1.20 6.4 32% 32% 32% — 1% 0 3% CHITCO 24 2.9 3 31% 3 4% 4% 4%

Flash Paris Bourse

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct.26	HIGH-LOW NOV.-WED.	FY8	5 YEAR (3)	SALES PER SH.— 78, 74, 77	SHARES OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	567 - 527	527	540 - 530	6	3.3	83.00 - 55.65c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. automated net result 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	875	879 - 852	11	3.2	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1978 consolidated turnover of 4 bills will exceed that of 1977.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	689 - 318	580	618 - 591	29	4.7	24.89 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st semester 78 group consolidated turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+9.8%)
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	184.90	197.30 - 188	12	6.3	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,864	Sabes. Co Maritime. First half 77: 509 MF (+19% vs. first half 76)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	128	129 - 127	6	4.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCIEG, Routes & Travaux Publics in alliance with Lilly for route construct. 232
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	145 - 84	120	135.20 - 130.10	12	6.2	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	CCF had announced of 1st loan in excess 812M. credit for Brazil project
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.....	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	123	124.80 - 122.10	14	5.7	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SCAG in French subsidiaries (FRANC) as official public by CC group as of 7/8
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	67.50	71.20 - 67.50	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's 1st 6 months 78 turnover (acc.) = 3,076 MF (+3.8% vs. 77)
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	369 - 124	343	360 - 345	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net operating income p. 204.F vs. 157.F. Net div. 13.F vs. 11.F
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	505	509 - 501	13	4.1	29.29 - 73.01c - 38.30	1,545	1st sem. 78 global turnover of over holdings up 23% vs. 1st sem. 77
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	60.50	65 - 63	6	6.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem. 78 turnover \$212.8 ME vs. \$172.1 ME in 77 (+24%)
MOET-HEINNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 268	593	585 - 572	29	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months 78 consolidated turnover (ex-tax) = 863 MF (+26% vs. 77)
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.30 - 15	30.10	32.40 - 31	—	5.0	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Belarochien intend to merge.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLMANN.....	Chem/min	110.90 - 62.10	92.20	95.70 - 93.20	17	5.4	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PULV-Hyundai (Korea) record Malaysian aluminum plant project
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	509	515 - 501	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,530	Group acquisition of Chrysler approved by London.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.70	86.80	89.40 - 85	—	6.9	— - - - -	5,450	1978 1st semester turnover = 9,176 MF vs. 9,278 MF (-1.1%)
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 438	592	600 - 581	12	3.0	45.57 - 47.80c - 48.00c	926	August turnover up by some 10% Overall increase March-Aug. 93 14%
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	125 - 48.50	125.70	123 - 120	27	4.8	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 1978 consol. turnover 13,164 MF vs. 12,324 MF in 1977 (+6.6%)
ROBOCO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	350.20	356.70 - 352.20	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Up to Aug. 30, Maranto total assets in France 2.3 bil. to Frs. 3.1 bil. (+25%)
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Skis manuf.	1925 - 1225	1810	1880 - 1800	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	ACRO (USA) acquisition allows firm's natural product, to around 1 million

6A.Tax credit not included.
 c. Consolidated.

	(b) Tax credit not included	c Consolidated.
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12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock												
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs			
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs			
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100%	Sts.	Close	Chgs

U.S. Commodity Prices											
Opst		High	Low	Close	Chg						
74	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
25 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS					

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SuezTrans (Prvt), Jan.....	217.90	259.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</
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TUES.										TUES.																		
Total open Interest Wed. 59,750, up 229 from										LUMBER																		
25%	13%	Gross	1.12	6.3	7	14	18%	18	-	24%	20'	PGEPTM	1.36	5.3	14	21%	21'	-	14%	31%	Topsoil	20	3.1	5	10	14%	14%	14%
15%	10%	Guard	4.00	4.5	9	2	13%	13%	13%	24%	22%	PGEPTM	1.25	9.4	2	24	23%	23%	14%	13%	Topsoil	80	5.5	4	10	14%	14%	14%

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Mar	641.10	636.30	677.90	679.70	+1.60	U.S. Fed. Funds Rate	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00
Apr	641.10	636.30	677.90	679.70	+1.60	U.S. Fed. Funds Rate	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00
May	641.10	636.30	677.90	679.70	+1.60	U.S. Fed. Funds Rate	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	96.00	96.25	96.50	96.75	97.00	97.25	97.50	97.75	98.00	98.25	98.50	98.75	99.00	99.25	99.50	99.75	100.00

[illegible]

Mor	10.96	10.96	10.95	10.95
PLANNING				
50 fray 62 dollars per fray ex.				
Sat Feb	59.70	59.90	59.70	59.90 + .10
Est. sales: 5,049, notes Wed. 3.28,				
7% A. Hoffman	.10	24.3	29	4% 4% 4% 4%
15% 7 Perini	AD	3.6	9	20 11% 11% 11% 11%
12% 7 Petrol	-	-	4	90 5% 5% 5% 5%
11% UnRHT	st	-	-	11 8% UnRHT st
18 1/2 UnRHT	st	-	-	18 1/2 9 9

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Dec	173.90	174.75	173.50	174.00
Feb	240.00	240.00	238.70	240.50 +1.10
Apr	240.00	240.60	242.70	244.50 +1.30
Oct	76.70	76.70	76.70	77.70 +.25
Sep	76.70	76.70	76.70	77.70 +.25
Nov	76.70	76.70	76.70	77.70 +.25
NEW LOWS - 1AA	11%	5% Nudis	p2.06	7.3 2 26 26 26
				4 16 7% 7% 7%
				14% 2 Polaron .30 1.5 9 30 14 13% 13% 14
				2% 7% Polystr .20 1.5 9 30 14 13% 13% 14
				8% 15-16 Vertilite 7 19 4 6% 5% 4%

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Sec#	2,232B	2,051D	2,030D	2,031B	4,042D	ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%	4	3%	Wills	3%	9.2	7	4	3%	3%	10%
Steel	2,232B	2,051D	2,030D	2,031B	4,042D	ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%	4	3%	Wills	3%	9.2	7	4	3%	3%	10%
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						ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%	4	3%	Wills	3%	9.2	7	4	3%	3%	10%
						ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%	4	3%	Wills	3%	9.2	7	4	3%	3%	10%
						ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%	4	3%	Wills	3%	9.2	7	4	3%	3%	10%
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						ConEd So	NH Corp	TruSec	30%	11%	10%Brd	30	111	135	103%	29%	30%	4%	%	5%	13	5%	5%	3%</										

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

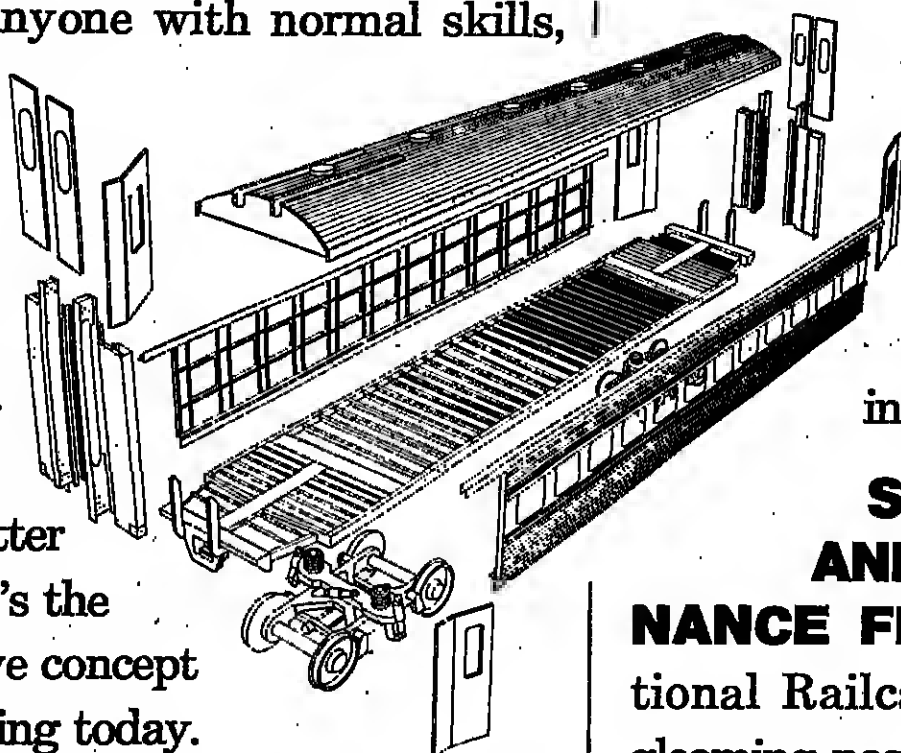
Levi's



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THE BUDD COMPANY

By Eugene T. Maleska



**B
C**



SIX OF ONE

Reviewed by Cynthia MacDonald

If this is a novel which centers on women, and it is, there is no sympathy of men. From Spottiswoode Celeste's other brother who dies in World War I, to Aimes Rankin, the fireman who becomes Cora's loving second husband, to Extra Bitter who marries one of Louise's daughters, women and men are together. There are few explicit descriptions of sex but there is a great deal of sexuality and passion. Much of it surrounds the relationships of women and men, though Ramell seems the sexual fulcrum.

Ostensibly, the central characters in "Six of One" are Jews. In Wheezie, they are the only ones alive from beginning to end. In the story is dominated by the previous generation: Celeste, Cora and friends. One of several minor problems I had with the book arises from this discrepancy. The more of a temporary section of the format offered some one-dimensional comparisons to the earlier ones. There is two reasons for this later discrepancy. First, the absence of Cora and Celeste who are dead. Second, the period most fully developed the 10 years from 1911 to 1921. The later years fly by much faster, perhaps intentionally to show us improving more quickly in a way

moving more quickly in a mythic era, but it makes us care if about the contemporary general than we did about the older one.

An Occasional Problem

There are also occasional problems about who is telling the story. Nickel begins it but she does consistently continue; so once while an interjection, such as "Courage comes from many difficult situations," interrupts the view of the narrative by milking a rhetorical flourish from the text. Fortunately such questions are rare because we are swept along. We may wonder if children and women in the early 1900s would use language which can't be quoted in a review, we may wonder if Cessie Fannie and Farry would all so happily accepted the sexual nature of Celeste and Ramelle's relationship and if a party — one of us touching and glowering away sex — for Curtis and Ramelle's illegitimate baby could have taken place in 1920, but the forward and inward look of the novel is so convincing for the moment. This convincing overreaches, like the rainbow on jacket cover, most of the book.

Conviction is almost too precise a word to use about this

derous a word to use about something so delightful. Revisionism is a word I have never pondered in a phrase. Yet I believe Brown learned her revisionist history to expand her conviction that what was the first half of the 19th century as the life of women, only what was on the surface, what was underneath. She seems to give us her vision of what was really there. We shown not the seamy side of but a body ready for anything, specially celebration.

Cynthia MacDonald is a professor in the Writing Seminars at Johns Hopkins University. Her book poems are "Amputations," "Transplants," and "Pruning the Annuals."

©Washington Post

By Alan Trust

be worth three tricks, and his ace had signaled in clubs to take possession of the king.

At the second trick, West led a six, and South would win in dummy, throwing a club to the heart ace, and did give up hope when a bad break revealed. He had to assume West would follow to three rounds of diamonds and four rounds spades. As West apparently did have a second club to lead, it not implausible to suppose the distribution might be 4-5-3-1.

South entered dummy times with diamond leads and West was forced to follow each time, and position was now this:

When South led a club West forced to ruff and lead a trump giving South two trump tricks he doubled contract. Five aces tricks for the defense had now turned into three, and West's good reason to think that it was

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	26	Fair	MADRID	19 M	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12 55	Overcast	MIAMI	26 77	Cloudy
ANKARA	11 52	Overcast	MILAN	13 59	Mist
ATHENS	16 46	Fair	MONTREAL	13 59	Rain
BEIRUT	22 72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6 44	Showers
BELGRADE	8 46	Rain	MUNICH	7 43	Rain
BERLIN	9	Overcast	NAGASAKI	17 M	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12 54	Overcast	NICE	18 64	Overcast
BUCHAREST	11 52	Rain	OSLO	9 48	Fair
BUDAPEST	12 54	Fair	PARIS	14 57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22 72	Fair	PRAGUE	7 45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8 46	Showers	ROME	18 64	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	21 70	Fair	SOFIA	9 48	Rain
DUBLIN	15 59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	7 45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15 59	Overcast	TEHRAN	26 77	Cloudy
ELLENORGE	10 59	Mist	TEL AVIV	26 77	Rain
FRANKFURT	10 59	Mist	TOKYO	18 64	Cloudy
GENEVA	13 55	Mist	TUNIS	27 70	Cloudy
HARLSINKI	4 39	Fair	VIENNA	11 52	Fair
ISTANBUL	14	Overcast	WARSAW	8 46	Showers
LA PALMAS	23 73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	26 48	Cloudy
LISBON	26 46	Fair	ZURICH	11 52	Rain
LONDON	16 41	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	15 59	Hazy			

(Voyager's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the assumption of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the \$Ft: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(d) Boerbond	SP 711.49	..	(w) Alexander Fund	\$4.85
(d) Breda	SP 711.49	..	(w) Trustco Int'l. Pd. (A&PI) ..	\$1.75
(d) Groen	SP 743.68	..	(w) Ausimco Int'l. Inv. Fund ..	\$1.75
(d) Groen	SP 689.00	..	(w) Bonaparte - Issue Pr.	SP 123.65
BARQUEUX ERNST & CIE:				..
(d) CSF Fund	SP 14.91	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.	\$10.14
(d) Croydon Fund	SP 35.27	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Croydon Fund	SP 15.10	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT.(C) Ltd.				..
(w) Universal Dollar Trust	\$3.48	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Universal Dollar Trust	\$1.13	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) High Interest Trust	DM 95	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:				..
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$1.61	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund	\$1.13	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$2.62	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
CREDIT SUISSE:				..
(d) Actia Suisse	SP 272.78	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Actia Suisse	SP 272.78	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SP 13.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SP 13.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Energie-Valor	SP 47.75	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Energie-Valor	SP 47.75	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Europe-Valor	SP 104.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:				..
(d) Concentra	DM 22.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Concentra	DM 22.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
FIDELITY PO Box 678, Hamilton, Bermuda:				..
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$2.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity Div. Svcs. Tr.	\$6.09	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	\$2.53	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$2.53	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity World Fund	\$2.53	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
FIDELITY PO Box 195, St. Heller, Jersey C.I.:				..
(w) Fidelity Sterling A	\$3.38	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity Sterling B	\$1.13	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Fidelity Sterling D	\$1.13	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:				..
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$7.91	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	\$1.13	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
JARDINE FLEMING:				..
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.64	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$6.64	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
JARDINE INVESTMENT INC. POB 80 BREKVA 11:				..
(w) Lloyds Int'l. Inv. Fund	\$21.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Lloyds Int'l. Inv. Fund	\$21.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(w) Lloyds Int'l. Inv. Fund	\$1.57	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
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ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):				..
(w) Reserve Assets Pd. Ltd.	\$1.09	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
SOFID GROUPE GENIEVA				..
(r) Parthen Sv. R. Est.	SP 234.80	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(r) Parthen Sv. R. Est.	SP 234.80	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
SWISS BANK CORP.				..
(w) American-Valor	SP 276.75	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Intervall	SP 40.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Japan Portfolio	SP 226.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Japan Portfolio	SP 226.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Swiss Bond Sec.	SP 65.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Universal Bond	SP 65.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:				..
(d) Amco U.S. Inv.	SP 102.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Bond Bond	SP 102.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Convert	SP 117.20	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Convert	SP 117.20	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Fanco Swiss Sv.	SP 102.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
(d) Fanco Swiss Sv.	SP 102.50	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
paid after Pacific Invest:				..
USA tax - (S) South Afr. Sv.	SP 112.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
USA tax - (S) South Afr. Sv.	SP 112.00	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
Dils. - 70 net. Swiss R. Est.	SP 179.78	..	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
AMSTETMENT-Frankfurt				..
DM 12.20	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
DM 15.10	(w) Capital Growth Inv.
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JUMBLE!

SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



286

POLICE

"THE SUSPECT ***HAS*** IN CUSTODY... BUT HE HAD
TO GO TO THE BATHROOM, SO WE LET HIM GO."

At World Gymnastic Meet

Soviet Women Keep Team Title

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union retained its women's team title today at the world gymnastics championships, giving it a clean sweep of the men's and women's team gold medals.

The Soviet team scored 388.95 points, edging the Romanian team—winning triple Olympic gold medalist Nadia Comaneci—which

placed second with 384.25 points. East Germany took third place with 381.25 points.

The Soviet women have only once lost the team crown since 1952—to Czechoslovakia in 1966. Comaneci, 16, turned in a 9.60, 9.70, 9.80 and 9.90—too little to bridge the almost two-point margin held by the powerful Soviet squad

after Tuesday's compulsory exercises.

As the Soviet and Romanian women performed simultaneously at opposite ends of Strasbourg's Rhénus Hall, the Russians, led by Elena Mukhina and Natalia Shaposhnikova, drew consistently higher scores.

Mukhina, the reigning European champion, scored the highest individual total in the team event with 78.25 points, followed by Comaneci in second place with 77.95.

But Comaneci was still the public's darling, drawing most of the cheers. As she approached her second exercise, the team, the three other performing teams—the Soviet Union, Hungary and East Germany—mysteriously stopped their own exercises. Only the clicks of cameras could be heard as she mounted the four-inch beam.

She performed beautifully, and then returned directly to her seat in a tumult of applause. A 9.90 score flashed on the screen—not quite the two perfect marks of 10 she achieved in the same event in the Montreal Olympics.

Tension mounted minutes later, after Comaneci performed a fancy though unimpressive floor exercise. The announcer said that there was too large a difference among the judges' scores.

After a quick meeting, while the 8,000 spectators stamped their feet, the judges returned with their decision: a 9.60 score, her lowest of the day.



Nadia Comaneci executes almost flawless exercise on the beam during the world gymnastics championships Thursday night in Strasbourg, France. Comaneci, the darling of the 1976 Olympics, was unable to lift team's score above that of Russians. The victory gave the Soviet gymnasts a sweep of the team competitions.

Guidry vs. Rice for MVP Stirs Postseason Upheaval

By Milton Richman

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Ron Guidry isn't a pop-off. His basic personality is that of a guy who doesn't make your ears hurt by talking about himself.

If anything, he often minimizes the remarkable year he had for the Yankees, a year in which he won 25 games and lost three during the regular season and then added two more victories in the playoffs with the Red Sox and Royals and another in the World Series with the Dodgers.

"Without being unduly modest about it, Guidry comes right out and tells you, 'but I was surprised at his overall record, but, not at the way he pitched, and that he could have easily lost 10 or 12 more games if the club had not been hitting on the occasions he pitched. You don't find too many pitchers talking that way."

Guidry is straight up with everybody because that's the way he was taught growing up around Lafayette, La. The Yankees' skinnier, 28-year-old left-hander, who sports a neat black mustache in his goatee, looks like the guy who sings bass in a barbershop quartet.

"He has an even, easy-going nature and that is why you never hear of him involved in any kind of controversy, although there is one building around him now over which he has absolutely no control."

It involves the American League's most valuable player award to be announced in two weeks and there are widely divergent viewpoints over whether Guidry was more valuable to the Yankees than Jim Rice was in the Red Sox and whether Guidry should qualify for MVP at all, inasmuch as he is a pinch hitter in the Cy Young Award as the league's No. 1 pitcher.

Guidry led the league in earned runs (1.74), winning percentage (.893) and shutouts (9) as well as in victories. Rice had just as superlative a year, finishing first in runs batted in (139), hits (213), home runs (46), triples (15), total bases (406) and slugging percentage (.600).

It is hard to separate Rice and Guidry because it's a little like comparing apples and oranges, but I'm quite sure the Yankees never would have won without their wily 160-pound Cajun fastballer and on that alone, I would call Guidry the

American League's MVP. More than that, he would get my vote for the Cy Young Award as well. Why penalize him simply because he's a pitcher? Pitchers have been voted MVP 16 times, and five of them—Don Newcombe, Sandy Koufax, Bob Gibson, Denny McLain and Vida Blue, won both the MVP and Cy Young awards in the same year.

Guidry shied away from comparing his season performance with Rice's until he was prodded into doing it.

"This may sound cocky," he started out slowly, "but I know which one won the battle between us, which was most valuable in going up against each other. He got two base hits off me this year in 11 or 12 times up."

"I'm for it," said Bobby Bragan, former Brooklyn Dodger and Philadelphia Phillies infielder, who heads the minor-league association. "I'm going to try to get it on, but my executive committee will make the final decision."

The Inter-American League is scheduled to play a 140-game schedule concurrent with the major-league season. Wouldn't the intense heat of Caribbean summers discourage both players and crowds?

"Not at all," said Bragan. "The Mexican League is just about the best in our National Association. They have 16 clubs in four divisions and draw more than 4 million fans."

Both Bragan and Maduro insist that the new league will not infringe on the dates of the popular Winter League in the Caribbean, used by some major-league players to sharpen their skills off-season.

Too Much Baseball? Some resentment was reported from Puerto Rican club owners in the Winter League who feel that the new league needs only the

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Inter-American Baseball League Warms Up in Miami

By James Tuire

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—A new baseball league took shape last month, bringing an exiled Cuban and the city of Miami one step away from two long-held dreams.

For the exiled Cuban, Roberto Maduro, the Inter-American League represents the nucleus of what he believes will one day emerge as the third major league. He is Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's coordinator of inter-American baseball.

For Miami, a new team to be named the Amigos holds the key to an ambition to break into the American and National Leagues. Florida has just about everything from jalisco to dogs to horse racing—everything except baseball.

The new league, of triple-A status, will be made up of Miami, Maracaibo, Caracas, San Juan, Panama and the Dominican Republic. "Later, when the political unrest has ended, we hope to include Nicaragua," said Maduro. "Baseball is the vehicle that can bring all Latin peoples together."

The players will be predominantly Latin, with Miami representing the United States in the international alliance. In recent years, Hispanic players such as Rod Carew of Panama have emerged among baseball's most beralled stars.

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year-round baseball would dilute interest on the island. "Not at all," said Maduro. "Another league would only brighten the excitement for baseball and benefit everyone."

Maduro left Cuba 10 years ago with his Havana Sugar Kings franchise when Fidel Castro—who likes to play baseball, his favorite sport—look over the government. Maduro shifted his team, which had won the Little World Series, to Jersey City and then to Jacksonville.

There was also joy in Miami when Ronald Fine, chairman of the board of the Miami Orioles, and Joe Ryan, the club president, returned from the Washington meetings at the Organization of American States. They plan to continue to operate the Baltimore farm club as well as the Amigos franchise.

"The Amigos will share the ballpark [Miami Stadium] with the Orioles, each one alternating at home while the other is on the road," said Sonny Hirsch, general manager of the Baltimore farm team. "We may even stage double-headers when both teams are at home."

In addition to competition for the entertainment dollar on Florida's south coast, the baseball teams face a new threat—cannibalizing. Florida voters will cast ballots on Nov. 7 in a referendum to legalize casino gambling on a 21-

mile oceanfront strip stretching north from Miami Beach. "We are refurbishing and enlarging Miami Stadium in anticipation of a hasty two-team season," said Hirsch. "Imagine when the Amigos are playing against San Juan in Miami, with our huge Latin population. We'll sell out the ballpark."

But he admits that Fine, a Florida land developer, and Ryan, a career baseball man who is president of the minors' American Association, are looking beyond their triple-A plateau.

New Stadium Needed "Our timetable for joining the majors would depend on the building of a new stadium and the availability of a franchise," said Hirsch. "There are some weak franchises in the majors, and we would try to buy one and transfer it here."

Otherwise, he said, Miami will have to await further major league expansion, about three or four years away, he thought.

He said the new Inter-American team would be staffed by free agents and optioned players, with no major-league affiliation. The Miami Orioles, who finished first in the Florida State League, serve as a way-station for players destined for Baltimore. They start with Bluefield, West Va., in the rookie league and then go to Miami and on to the Charlotte Class AA club and the Rochester triple-A team.

Jets' Todd Backs Understudy as Starter

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Richard Todd, the injured quarterback of the New York Jets who is healing and will be ready to play in another three weeks, pulled a surprise the other day. After watching his successor, Matt Robinson, do a solid job in leading the Jets to three straight victories, Todd told the team's coach of offense, John Idzik, that he did not want to take back the quarterback job and that Robinson deserved to continue because he was doing so well.

It was a credit to Idzik that he held his composure. Athletes, professional or otherwise, do not as a custom give up their jobs, especially highly paid ones like quarterbacks in the National Football League. But Todd's candor and sincerity were not to be disputed. This nice 24-year-old, a future star of some magnitude, meant it.

Idzik dismissed the notion as nonsense. "Let Richard do the playing and we'll do the coaching," he said.

During a season in which quarterback injuries have been frequent, it is interesting to note what has happened around the NFL since the No. 1 man went down and why.

Todd broke a collarbone in the fourth game of the season, a loss to Washington which left the Jets at 2-2. Robinson, a second-year pro who had played second string his last two years in college at Georgia, stood up well the following Sunday when the Pittsburgh Steelers beat the Jets and continued to do well against Buffalo, Baltimore and St. Louis.

But these teams have a collective won-lost record of 6-18 and Robinson was not facing any defenses of championship caliber. He will soon, however, as the Jets, contending

for a playoff berth, go up against New England, Denver and Philadelphia.

The conclusion is that the Jets have not missed their No. 1 quarterback as yet because the No. 2 man did well against inferior teams.

Ken Anderson of the Cincinnati Bengals broke his passing hand just before the season began and missed the first four games. All were lost. So were the next four after he returned, perhaps prematurely, and played poorly as the team collapsed. Suppose he had not been hurt. Would the Bengals be in the cellar anyway? No one can be sure, but few can suspect they would be challenging the Steelers for first place.

With Don Strock replacing the injured Bob Griese the Miami Dolphins were 4-2 after their first six games. It was easy to see, however, that Strock had been no Griese. Few are. With Griese back and doing well, as usual, the Dolphins are very much in the playoff picture in spite of a difficult schedule ahead.

The Baltimore Colts suffered greatly without their brilliant quarterback, Bert Jones, who missed six games and then returned to the team in the seventh. The 3-5 won-lost record reflected the general decline of the team.

The St. Louis Cardinals had lost all seven games before they lost Jim Hart and they lost the eighth with a neophyte quarterback, Steve Pisarcik, in charge. They are expected to lose their ninth, 10th and 11th or until Hart returns.

As for the Denver Broncos, they have used three different quarterbacks this season, Craig Morton, Norris Wince and Craig Penrose, with the latter two now hurt. They failed to score a touchdown in two of their last three games, losing twice, and that result confirmed the value of a first-class quarterback.

Vikings Meet Cowboys

DALLAS, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Cowboys were seven-point favorites for tonight's game against the Minnesota Vikings with a sellout crowd of 65,000 expected.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games
Philadelphia 118, Atlanta 117
Detroit 116, Cleveland 105
New York 121, Golden State 118
Kansas City 114, New Orleans 109
Houston 106, Phoenix 104
San Diego 125, Milwaukee 116
Seattle 121, Washington 92

WHA Results

Wednesday's Results
Quebec 4, Cleveland 3
Winnipeg 7, Birmingham 2

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games
New York Rangers 4, Vancouver 2
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4
Detroit 5, Toronto 4
Montreal 4, Toronto 4
Boston 2, Minnesota 2
Washington 2, Chicago 2

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Observer

Making Crime More Profitable

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK - One of the last great bargains in the age of 35-cent candy bars and 65-cent gasoline is crime.

The bargain-conscious gentleman who pointed this out to me is an executive in a large corporation, a man professionally quick at the science of holding down budgets while increasing profit. In today's market, he believes crime is such a bargain that big companies ought to be setting up legitimate crime divisions to fulfill their obligation to stockholders to maximize profits.



Baker

His point is that while the cost of everything else from meat to men's socks has been rising like corn in Iowa, the cost of committing the most profitable crimes has not gone up in 20, 30, or some cases 40 years.

In recent years, for example, several big companies and their executives were caught in the highly profitable business of making illegal campaign contributions, and were convicted. Although the contributions ranged from \$25,000 to \$100,000, the maximum fine for each guilty company was only \$5,000; for each executive only \$1,000.

At these prices, the companies and their bosses would have been failing their stockholders if they had not chosen crime over law and order. Crime was a great buy and the capital risks were negligible.

For a illegal \$100,000 given a presidential candidate — as all these gifts were — donors were buying the future good opinion of big men in government, men who, because of the interlocking relationship of business and government these days, were in a position to return the campaign favor in ways highly profitable to the donor.

Such relationships may pay off in millions for the donor. And what does it cost if he's caught? Penalties. Even this trifling is easily recouped: The executive finds an extra thousand added to his annual bonus, and the company may get the full \$5,000 back out of its customers with a slight price increase.

"Rising costs" is the going justification, and the public pays the fine. The costs of breaking the anti-

trust laws can be higher, but rarely are. More often, when you are caught raking in the boodle from an antitrust caper, the government is content to tell you to cease, desist and divest.

In view of the immense profit to be made from crime, my bargain-conscious executive argues, good management policy would justify many corporations in establishing crime divisions on equal footings with sales, promotion, distribution, engineering and so forth.

The corporate vice-president in charge of crime would be a raffish personality not given to squeamishness about standing around in courtrooms pleading guilty. Under most corporate organizations at present, the dirty work has to be done by a college-educated man with strong drives to look respectable in his upper-middle-class suburb. The threat of showing up in court leaves him terrified, and his reluctance to do the job with gusto makes for great inefficiency.

Greater efficiency all around would also be achieved with a properly organized crime division capable of tight scheduling and planned programming.

Under present better-sketch practices, companies must go through the elaborate and costly minutiae of trying to conceal the crime, of being caught, of cranking up lawyers, of entering pleas and so on, ad infinitum, in the squelching of U.S. justice.

Once it is agreed openly that crime is good business, most of this folderol can be eliminated. Ample notice can be given the police that the illegal gift will be made at a specified time and place. The donor, upon handing over, say, \$100,000 could be arrested immediately.

The cost, having received advance notice from the company, sits immediately. The donor pleads guilty, pays the \$5,000 penalty and telephones the company a prearranged signal to raise prices immediately to recoup the costs. The entire process can be completed within 30 minutes, with all the demands of the law satisfied.

"The weed of crime bears bitter fruit," the Shadow used to say, and we believed him. He really did have the power to cloud men's minds.

The New York newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a 1974 column.

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — You realize the blonde is in on it, too.

She is sitting at the bar at the Class Reunion, where a lot of spook types hang out — Interpol, CIA, FBI, ex-any-or-all of them — and she's listening to two guys talk.

"Life is living and dying," one says to her. She listens.

These guys wear gray glen-plaid suits and are wreathed in constant streams of cigarette smoke. They never move their heads, as if they know someone's watching them, and they're deciding whether to kill him or not.

"That's the whole thing," the other one says.

You keep waiting for her to make an excuse and leave. Then you realize she likes it, and it's going to be a long afternoon for the three of them — martinis and Frank Sinatra singing. "All or Nothing at All" on the sound system.

"So many of these people are trying to live their lives as Grade B movies," says Jim Houghan, at a table. Houghan recently published "Spooks," a chronicle, expose and sometimes celebration of private intelligence agents — "sober art-security specialists and banker spies, grim 'protectionists,' trembling ex-G men, conspiracy theorists and oil-dipped Texans on a paramilitary binge," as he writes.

And many of them are in Washington, since "Washington is a town where secrets are your capital," Houghan says. "You take some guy writing a thesis at Harvard on medieval lit, and he's worried he'll end up in a suburb. Guys like that run away to Paris in the '30s. Since World War II, they've run away to Langley."

'Both Ends'

Sinatra keeps into "Strangers in the Night." A mouse dashes under some bar stools. "Both ends against the middle," one of the guys at the bar is saying to the blonde. It could be any one of a bunch of spook haunts — Washington has them the way other towns have literary cafes.

"I really do believe this country has a secret history, and some of these people have the keys to it," Houghan says. He lights another Marlboro — he smokes a lot, with thin, almost frail fingers he keeps moving as if trying to wrap them around the cigarettes. He's 35, with a goatee and sly, gentle eyes.

But they're so one-dimensional, so preoccupied with their conception of themselves, fulfilling public expectation. It's fashionable among them to describe it all as drudgery; but after four of five beers, which is to say around 11:30 a.m., you see they're immensely excited by it. On the other hand, there's the spy at the bar, in his cups be-

'At one time a guy's working in the Berlin tunnel — then he's controlling the lines outside a movie theater.'

The Haunts of Spooks

cause of the terrible things he's seen in Vietnam — that kind of self-pity."

Houghan himself is no stranger to romance, having plied the writer's trade on such Mediterranean islands as Ibiza and Mykonos and in Madison, Wis., in 1969, when university towns were where things were happening. In 1973, he joined the hip diaspora by moving to Wisconsin, where he wrote a book entitled "Decadence — Radical Nostalgia, Narcissism and Decline in the '70s."

Twilight Zone

He located the same theme in the twilight zone of espionage, exploring them, oddly enough, in a good-humored style that tips its hat to the pulp magazines and then, a mélange of proper nouns and lazier words — Howard Hughes, exploding telephones, "a big breasted bimbo of unusual appetites," fugitive tycoon Robert Vesco, beaches "white as Oyoid," a Chinese Jew in a kilt, dart guns, a six-inch stack of hundred-dollar bills, Hughes' henchman Robert Maheu, Washington's own Lucien (Black Luigi) Conein, who has served in the French Foreign Legion, the OSS, CIA and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

This zone gets dangerous, says Houghan. Its inhabitants have fought for falling robes in Africa, plotted revolutions, tapped wires for Jimmy Hoffa and stolen IBM computer plans.

Of course, it's easy to forget that a lot of what Houghan writes about is failed fantasy. "Wading ashore from rubber rafts, the mercenaries were to proceed with their assault rifles to a Tripoli prison, sarcastically code-named 'The Hilton.' Bursting through its gates, the mercenaries would blast their way past the guards..." Except that this plot against Libya was squashed by British and U.S. intelligence services, Houghan points out.

Or, closer to home, Houghan writes: "In meetings at Duke Ziebert's restaurant, the Class Reunion bar, and [Mitch] WerBell's \$95-a-day suite at Washington's Hay-Adams Hotel, CIA veterans, free-lance spooks and libertarian idealists agreed upon a New Year's resolution" that would wrest the island of Abaco free of the Bahamas.

'Whispering Death'

But Mitch WerBell — sometimes called "the wizard of whispering death" for his invention of the silenced Ingram submachine gun — got enmeshed, as is his wont, in other legal difficulties, which were subsequently resolved in his favor. The revolution never got south of H Street.

It's clear that Mitch is working for the National Caucus of Labor Committees now,

Houghan says, referring to a militant, volatile group that once claimed it was about to demolish the "Rockefeller-Carter-CIA controlled proto-racist state."

"You go up to Mitch WerBell's room at the Hay-Adams, when he's in town," Houghan recalls. "He'll have, say, six buckets of ice with beers sticking out of them, a bottle of Scotch, steak tartare, some kind of strange magazine like *Spotlight* on the table, a lot of tricky spy-tech stuff around — tiny tape recorders or one of his machine guns."

"He'll preside over a court situation, trading gossip with some ex-CIA guy — and always with good humor."

Another time, Houghan says, "I saw him give a guy a pill. He said, 'Just take it; it's a vitamin.' Then he said he'd been lying to scare the hell out of the guy. It turned out to be a pill that would turn the guy's urine bright red."

One ex-CIA type threatened to bomb Houghan, claiming he was KGB — but only after Houghan told him he wouldn't need him for the book.

'Call Me...'

Houghan rips the cellophane off a new pack of cigarettes. Frank Sinatra sings, "Call me, maybe it's late, but just call me..." The guys at the bar have taken off their jackets, but they're still keeping their eyes snug and dead behind chronically narrowed lids. And the blonde is listening.

"What happens when the intrigue stops?" Houghan muses. "That's one reason they drink so heavily. At one time a guy's working in the Berlin tunnel — then he's controlling the lines outside a movie theater."

"I saw a guy in Falls Church who knew a lot about a murder and some wiretapping. I needed to know about. He'd just got out of jail. It was Saturday around 4 p.m. The guy answers the door in his pajamas, his hands are shaking..."



Spook chaser Houghan

"... grade B movies."

PEOPLE: Elton John Wows Self With Hair Transplant

Elton John, British pop superstar, once well on route to becoming a glistening baldie, made his official bow yesterday with a new hair transplant. Yep, now there's hair there — you don't even have to look twice. It's a bit thin, true, but nevertheless the top of the crops as far as he's concerned. John had his first transplant operation in Paris in September, 1977. He later went back for a second stage and shortly will return for the final touches from his trichologist, Says John: "I admit it's 100 percent vanity. But I'm thrilled with the result." So much so that he agreed to be photographed at his home at Windsor, England.



Elton John, with hair.

Mick Jagger says all the Rolling Stones will perform with guitarist Keith Richards at a court-ordered benefit concert for the blind in Toronto. A county court judge ordered the concert Tuesday, when he put the 34-year-old Richards on probation for 3 years after Richards pleaded guilty to possession of heroin. No date has been set for the concert, whose proceeds will go to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. In Ottawa, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker termed the suspended sentence and command performance "preposterous." Now a Conservative member of Parliament, Diefenbaker put a motion before the House of Commons urging appeal of the sentence, but it failed to gain the required unanimous consent.

In San Rafael, Calif., Grace Slick, the 38-year-old lead singer for the rock group Jefferson Starship, was put on two years' probation by a judge who warned her she would be jailed if she drank alcohol during that period. Marin County Municipal Judge Gary Thomas also ordered Miss Slick to attend semi-weekly meetings. Also charged: Anonymous for six months and not to leave the state without permission. Miss Slick was arrested at Corte Madera, near her Mill Valley home, on July 25 for allegedly being drunk in public while on probation. She pleaded no contest last month to charges she had violated probation imposed by Thomas in March following her conviction in January on a charge of drunken driving.

World Chess Champion Anatoly Karpov has returned to Moscow. His plane was met by several hundred cheering fans at Sheremetyevo airport, according to the news agency Tass. "I was not easy to win this match," Karpov said of his recent victory over challenger Vil-

tor Korchnoi. "I'm very tired, and therefore I shall not play at the World Chess Olympics in Buenos Aires." He said he expected to return to the chess circuit next spring.

Tennis player Bobby Riggs, accustomed to hard smashes on the court, was hit with a creamy one in Hadley, Mass., when a woman tossed a Boston cream pie at him. But volleying right back was a piece of cake for Riggs: "I didn't even get enough on me to taste it," he said. "and Boston cream pie is one of my favorites." Riggs just taken part in ribbon-cutting ceremonies at the Hampshire Mall when a bit of the pie struck his shirt. The suspected server, Lisa Wait, 25, of nearby Belchertown, said she threw the pie at Riggs as local officials because she opposed operation of the \$5 million mall in this rural western Massachusetts town. Wait pleaded innocent in Northampton District Court charges of assault, and battery and being a disorderly person. She was released without bail pending hearing.

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, inspected the historic battlefields of President Tito's World War II partisans near Jablanica, Bosnia-Herzegovina yesterday. It was shown the place from which Tito directed operations against so-called fourth offensive of Nazi Germany's invading army.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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IMPORTED JUSTICE

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U.S. SAFE INVESTMENT. See [Box] 844870.

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR CANNES

In the best residential area of La Cote-d'Azur, Cannes, France, 1000 sq. m. of land, 1000 sq. m. of building, 1000 sq. m. of garden, 1000 sq. m. of swimming pool, 1000 sq. m. of tennis court, 1000 sq. m. of parking, 1000 sq. m. of garage, 1000 sq. m. of office, 1000 sq. m. of shop, 1000 sq. m. of restaurant, 1000 sq. m. of bar, 1000 sq. m. of club, 1000 sq. m. of casino, 1000 sq. m. of hotel, 1000 sq. m. of airport, 1000 sq. m. of train station, 1000 sq. m. of bus station, 1000 sq. m. of ferry port, 1000 sq. m. of airport, 1000 sq. m. of train station, 1000 sq. m. of bus station, 1000 sq. m. of ferry port.

COTE D'AZUR

Spectacular villa on Cap d'Azur, Cannes, France. 1000 sq. m. of land, 1000 sq. m. of building, 1000 sq. m. of garden, 1000 sq. m. of swimming pool, 1000 sq. m. of tennis court, 1000 sq. m. of parking, 1000 sq. m. of garage, 1000 sq. m. of office, 1000 sq. m. of shop, 1000 sq. m. of restaurant, 1000 sq. m. of bar, 1000 sq. m. of club, 1000 sq. m. of casino, 1000 sq. m. of hotel, 1000 sq. m. of airport, 1000 sq. m. of train station, 1000 sq. m. of bus station, 1000 sq. m. of ferry port.

COTE D'AZUR

Villeneuve-la-Rue, France. 1000 sq. m. of land, 1000 sq. m. of building, 1000 sq. m. of garden, 1000 sq. m. of swimming pool, 1000 sq. m. of tennis court, 1000 sq. m. of parking, 1000 sq. m. of garage, 1000 sq. m. of office, 1000 sq. m. of shop, 1000 sq. m. of restaurant, 1000 sq. m. of bar, 1000 sq. m. of club, 1000 sq. m. of casino, 1000 sq. m. of hotel, 1000 sq. m. of airport, 1000 sq. m. of train station, 1000 sq. m. of bus station, 1000 sq. m. of ferry port.

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